Special Supplement: How the U.S. is taking over Canada's educational system

15¢

NEW CANADA

VOL. 1 NO. 5

SEPTEMBER 1970

BRAVE CANADIANS! Do you love freedom? I know you do. Do you hate oppression? Who dare deny it? Then buckle on your armour, and put down the villains who oppress and enslave our country.

Canadian Declaration of Independence, 1837

U.S. UNIONS AID TRUDEAU'S ANTI-LABOUR POLICIES

Canada's 12-month old postal dispute has proven beyond a doubt the vicious anti-labour attitude of the Trudeau government and its callous disregard for the Canadian people who pay the taxes.

But, let it never be forgotten that the government was able to force through an unjust settlement only because it had the full support of the leadership of the American trade unions that control the Canadian Labour Congress.

The leadership of the postal unions is urging its 27,000 members to accept a two-and-a-half-year contract giving them a 55 cent an hour raise—the proportion of the raise payable from April 1 this year amounts to a mere 5.7 per cent which is not enough to keep inflation, let alone the wolf, away from the door.

The postal unions had demanded 60 cents an hour over two years — a modest 9 per cent. Paying the extra five cents would have cost the government $7 million over the life of the contract. Instead, the Trudeau government chose to squander $130 million of Canadian taxpayers' money to break the strike and to destroy the postal unions.

The day after the union leadership signed the memorandum of agreement, Treasury Board President Charles Drury threatened that this might be the last time "free collective bargaining" might be permitted. That's democracy under imperialism—freedom for the ruling class, dictatorship over the workers.

The recent CLC convention voted one hundred per cent support to the postal workers in their fight against the wage guidelines. In practice this one hundred per cent support meant virtually no support at all. The only money the postal unions received from the CLC affiliates came from either local donations or from an all-Canadian union like the CBRT which donated from its general fund $35,000 based on a dollar per member formula.

The Council of Canadian Unions donated three hundred dollars while the huge auto and steel unions gave not one penny from their general funds.

Not one cent has been received from New York, Detroit,, Pittsburgh, Washington and the other famous centres of "international solidarity." In fact the $100,000-a-year men down there are laughing up their sleeves at the Canadian suckers whose hard-earned union dues pay their salaries—and who can't get a nickel when they need it.

The leaders of the postal unions are fools and cowards. Fools because they could see by the writing on the cheques two weeks after the CLC convention that they weren't getting any support from the American union leadership. Yet, the placed hope against hope that those stooges would come through. They are cowards because they did not dare to expose the CLC leadership and the American unions and go out and organise their men to take the issue to the whole of the Canadian working class.

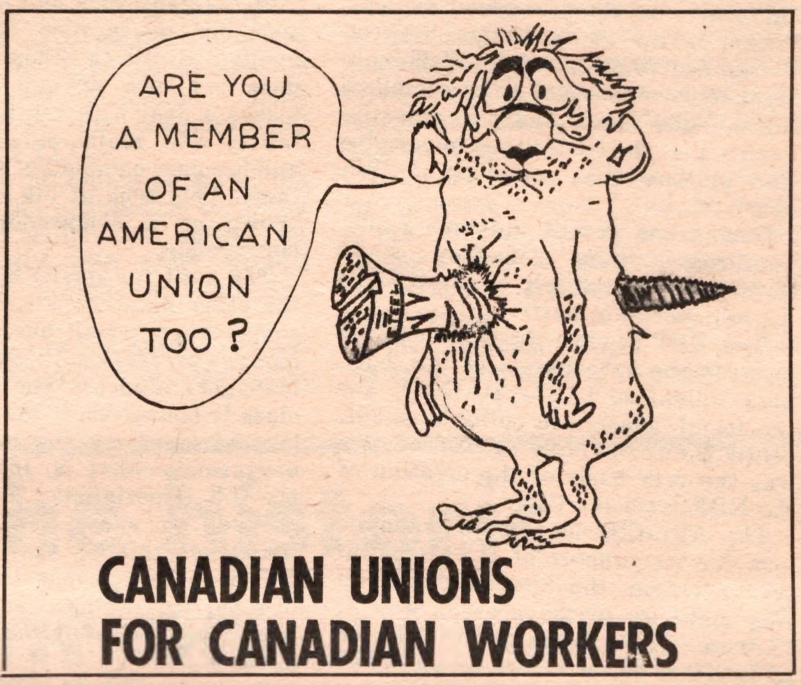
The workers of Canada wanted to support the postal struggle, but they were given no opportunity to do so because the CLC leadership despises and fears the power of the working class.

The postal union leaders have constantly used the fact that they have no strike fund as an excuse for not striking. But, by their own example of a tough three-week strike in 1968, they have shown that a strike fund is not necessary. But, if they felt such a fund was necessary, why did they make no attempt to build one?

Now, these leaders are urging their members to accept an unjust contract and to accept defeat. They've said it will take three weeks to hold the vote.

Three weeks certainly gives them enough time to open the ballot boxes, see how many ballots there are in each box and how many are for and how many are against, and to count the ballots.

The money the government spent to break the strike could have given the postal workers a $3-an-hour raise. The $20 million the government pays each year to carry American advertising and magazines through our mail system means an extra $15 a week stolen from the postal workers.


ARE YOU A MEMBER OF AN AMERICAN UNION TOO ?
CANADIAN UNIONS FOR CANADIAN WORKERS

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Steelworkers union builds scab housing project

Pressured by the United Steelworkers of America, the Hamilton & District Labour Council recently voted to build a Council-owned housing project using scab labour.

Council President, Stuart Cooke, was the key man in ramming through approval of the contract. Cooke is the area supervisor for the USA and is naturally appointed by Pittsburgh head office.

Cooke explained that the Council couldn't afford to pay union wages on its housing project because "they're too high." The project will provide housing for "middle-income families."

The Council decision, by a close 27 to 23 vote, has aroused great antagonism among workers in Hamilton and across the country.

Hamilton carpenters openly repudiated their two Labour Council delegates who voted in favour of this disgraceful business. They also voted to stop paying affiliation dues to the Hamilton labour council.

Hamilton bricklayers have joined them in this action. Support has also come locally from local 354, Hamilton Can Workers Union at the American Can Co.

The construction unions have announced that, if the project is started, they will picket it and close it.

Protests and denunciations from around the country are so numerous that the USA stooges on the Hamilton Labour Council voted to stop having correspondence read at the weekly Council meeting.

Stuart Cooke has not been seen publicly since the infamous Council meeting. He has been hiding himself for fear of what the workers of Hamilton might do to thank him for his activities. Although no one has yet found Cooke, we wonder—has anyone looked in Pittsburgh?

The USA is often trumpeted as an example of a 'good' American union—because it is supposedly so big and strong and democratic. In fact, we can see again that it serves only the interests of reaction and is basically anti-union and anti-worker.

All across the country, company negotiators are telling workers that they must tighten their belts, that wages are "toohigh." They are especially gleeful now that they can say that the United Steelworkers of America **agrees** with them.

But the workers of Canada will not forget this. They will stop Mr. Cooke's scab labour project (which, of course, is **not** for workers to live in) unless and until it is straightened around.

And they will surely deal with class traitors like Stuart Cooke and the USA.

Pentagon plans invasion of Canada

The Pentagon is now planning to openly use its military muscle in what legally constitutes an invasion as part of its plot to steal the Canadian Arctic. In **1925**, the Canadian government claimed the whole of the North-West Passage and the Arctic Ocean surrounding our Arctic Islands right up to the North Pole. (See May **New Canada**).

Now . . . the Washington Bureau of the Toronto Telegram reports (Aug. 22, 1970):

"**The Pentagon** is reportedly considering a proposal to surface a **nuclear submarine** in Arctic waters to 'show the flag' **in opposition to Canadian sovereignty** in the region.

"According to highly-placed U.S. sources, the purpose of the exercise would be to demonstrate to the world that Arctic waters are **international rather than Canadian. U.S. Polaris subs** regularly travel the Arctic under the surface but these voyages are diplomatically discreet and inconspicuous.

"Now, however, according to reports here, **The Pentagon** is considering surfacing a sub this fall amid appropriate publicity to show tht **U.S. has right-of-way** in what Washington claims are high seas.

"Photographs and news reports of the surfacing will be distributed by new agencies.

"The **precedent** created by the surfacing would dovetail with other U.S. efforts to show that Arctic waters are international.

"Another precedent for the U.S. is a murder rase currently being handled by U.S. courts, although the killing was committed in Arctic water off Canada's Ellesmere Island."

Canadian workers who are in American "International" unions will immediately recognise the old U.S. game of "what's yours is international, what's international is mine, and what's mine is mine."

The proof of the pudding is in the last paragraph of the quoted story. On the one hand, the U.S. openly says that our Arctic waters are "international" (please note: not American, just international). But, the murder case is not being tried in an international court — it is "being handled by **U.S. courts.**"

By their own logic, why don't the Americans surface a submarine in the "international" waters just north of Russia? And by the same token, the U.S. should not complain if the Russians "show the flag" three miles off Prudhoe Bay, in the Mackenzie River basin, where the U.S. owns all those oil deposits.

The cat is out of the bag. What the Pentagon is "considering" constitutes an **ACT OF WAR according to the international** law they are always quoting to us.

Let the Pentagon remember that, in years past, we Canadans have soundly whipped them on the battlefield when they committed aggression against us. And, no matter how accommodating is the Ottawa puppet show, the Canadian people will take care of all of them!

Editorial

Wiffle, waffle, piffle, poffle

Since its creation, the Waffle Manifesto Movement in the NDP (as it is officially known) has tended to deal with the difficult questions facing it by avoiding sharp issues and trying to paper over differences.

As these contradictions develop and sharpen, many Wafflers are at a loss to deal with them. For the Waffle to go forward, the primary contradiction which lies at the base of all the others must be resolved.

This is the contradiction between the **subjective desire** of the Wafflers to fight imperialism and build socialism, on the one hand, and the objective reality that the NDP is pro-imperialist and opposes real socialism, on the other.

During the recent national Waffle conference, many Wafflers spoke harshly but accurately of the NDP as a pro-imperialist party.

The NDP leadership is a coalition between the bureaucrats of U.S. business unionism (AFL-CIO-CLC) and the social democratic politicians, currently led by David Lewis. Indeed, this was the very basis of the creation of the NDP from the CCF.

The AFL-CIO leadership is notorious for its support of U.S. imperial ventures from the Spanish-American War right up to the present war in Vietnam. Throughout the world, the AFL-CIO is better known as the AFL-CIA because of its enthusiastic cooperation with that agency in its crusade against national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Canada.

LEFT COVER

The social democrats provide U.S. imperialism with a 'left cover,' posing as more humane managers of our colonial capitalist system and leading the witch hunts against revolutionaries in the trade unions of Canada.

But, NDPers have always viewed their party as different from the 'old-line' parties, the Liberals and Conservatives. And they are right. The Liberals and the Tories are **big bourgeois** pro-imperialist parties, whereas the NDP is a **petit bourgeois** pro-imperialist party.

Big bourgeois and petit bourgeois are terms that refer to certain social classes. The bourgeois in general is the group that owns the means of production of society. The big bourgeoisie is the class that really controls society because it owns the big monopolies that dominate the economy.

In Canada, as everyone knows, the big monopolies are owned by the big bourgeoisie **of the U.S.** (Rockefeller, Morgan, etc.) Because this class controls other countries as well as its 'own', it is known as an **imperialist bourgeoisie.**

In a colony such as Canada, the native big bourgeoisie is not strong enough to rule the country because it does not own enough. It therefore makes a deal with the foreign imperialists who really rule the country, and becomes completely subservient to them. This type of big bourgeoisie is known as a **comprador** or sell-out **bourgeoisie.**

The petit (or small) bourgeoisie, on the other hand, consists of the small shop-keepers, small businessmen, teachers, professional men, farmers, managers, students, etc. Although this class is bourgeois, it too is oppressed, by and large, by the imperialist big bourgeoisie—that is, in our case, by the U.S. imperialists.

When we speak here of the class nature of this or that organisation, we mean that it has the **world-view** of a particular class, not that its members are necessarily members of that class.

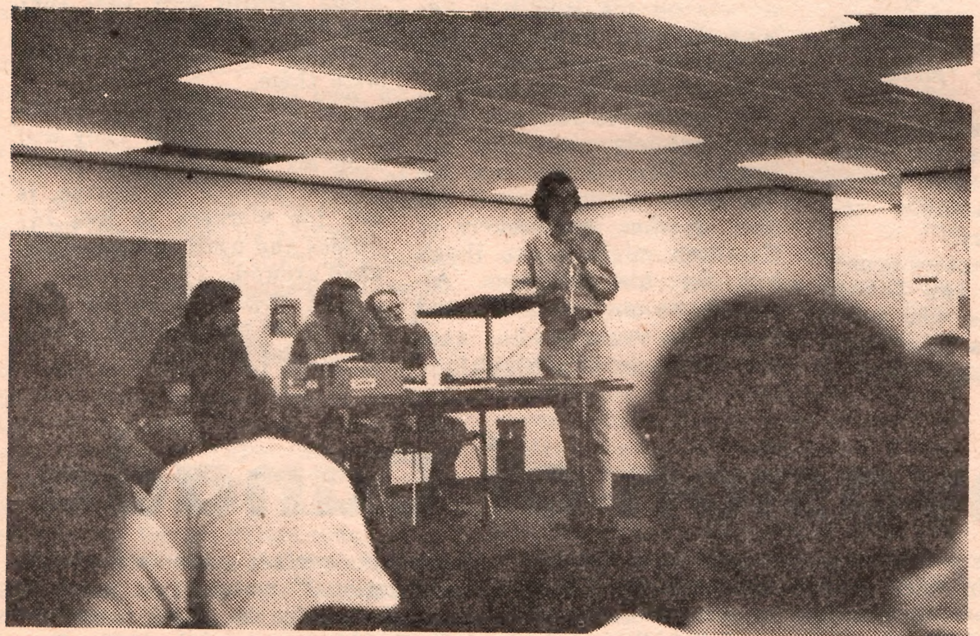
CLASS OUTLOOK

Although **in the long run** persons who are members of a given social class (according to their **relationship to the means of production**) tend to have the **outlook** of their class, this may not be true at particular times or of particular individuals. This contradiction is called **false consciousness** or **class treason,** depending on how serious the offence.

CLASS INTEREST

Thus, an organisation is characterised as big bourgeois because it represents the **class interest** of the imperialist monopolies, because it openly favours capitalism and imperialism and supports the imperialist dictatorship.

Similarly, a group is petit bourgeois because it has the **outlook** of that class: pious wishes that the evils of imperialism can be abolished without actually wiping out the imperialist system itself; coupled with an emphasis on individualism and an antagonism to the idea of working class leadership.



To see that the NDP is petit bourgeois, one has only to read its platform. Or look at the gaggle of United Church ministers, high-priced "labour" lawyers and U.S. union bureaucrats that make up the NDP leadership. Or read the determined statement of David Orlikow, NDP MP for for Winnipeg North, that **"horny-handed workers"** are not going to run **his** party.

The Waffile, too, is a petit bourgeois organisation. The proof positive is its very name: **Waffle.** As Lenin never tired of pointing out, the distinctive organisational characteristic of the petit bourgeoisie is its wavering nature.

But, being petit bourgeois is not in itself a crime; it is being pro-imperialist that is. By its nature, a big bourgeois (in Canada, that means the rich sell-out class) organisation **must** be pro-imperialist, just as a working-class organisation will **inevitably** be anti-imperialist.

A petit bourgeois group is caught in the middle and may be one of two types; it may be a petit bourgeois **pro-imperialist** group or it may be a petit bourgeois **anti-imperialist** group.

This is precisely the choice facing the Waffle: is it to be the anti-imperialist caucus in the NDP, or is it to be another in the long line of short-lived "left" caucuses in that party.

BANKRUPT RELICS

The question revolves around two fundamental issues. The first is that no organisation can be really anti-imperialist as long as it has flocks of agents of imperialism within its own ranks. We refer, of course, to the Trotskyites.

These half-fried relics of a long-bankrupt ideology have consistently opposed the Canadian people's anti-imperialist struggles, putting forward instead every variety of low-level trade unionism and social democratic reformism.

They are active today within the Waffle movement, attempting to subvert it and divert it from the path of principled anti-imperialist struggle. They are in fact the close friends of the David Lewis (NDP backroom leader) clique and its agents within the Waffle.

Concrete experience in other anti-imperialist struggles has shown that these persons must be dealt with. As one of the most famed anti-imperialist fighters, Ho Chi Minh, put it: **"As for the Trotskyites, treat them as the agents of fascism which they are."**

The second issue is that the Waffle cannot go forward unless it steps out clearly and independently of the NDP parliamentary caucus.

The Waffle demonstrations against the "continental" energy pact are a good thing. Yet, the Waffle has taken no position on such questions as Canadian Unions, a quota on foreign professors or the Arctic sovereignty sell-out.

It has only waffled on these crucial national issues. And it must be noted that, of these four, the energy pact is the only one that has been raised by the NDP in Parliament. It is, from the point of view, the only 'kosher' issue among the four.

Is the Waffle to become merely the action arm of the NDP Parliamentary brigade? If not, then it must take up the questions the David Lewises fear to mention. Continuing to waffle on these questions will mean a slow but sure move to the right. As the country goes forward, standing still actually means falling behind.

Some Wafflers have become confused and turned things on their heads by saying "We need the help of the workers." No, it is not the petit bourgeoisie that will lead the proletariat, but the proletariat that will lead the petit bourgeoisie.

It is only when it recognises the leading role of the working class that the Waffle will be able to come over fully and completely to the anti-imperialist camp.

When this happens, it will be as simple as ABC to see that to lead our anti-imperialist revolution, the Canadian workers **must,** as a prerequisite, have and lead their own class organisations. That is, to beat U.S. Imperialism in this country, we must have a real Canadian party of the proletariat and we must have Canadian unions for Canadian workers.

And we don't mean "Canadian autonomy" within the U.S. unions — which is nothing but favouring a long leash over a short one. Neither do we mean Canadian unions at some vague future time.

We mean independent Canadian unions right now — as fast as we can organise them. The kind of unions capable of helping to mobilise Canadian workers to lead the Canadian people's battle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

This is the issue which will best allow the Waffle to put the political knife to the throat of David Lewis and his ilk. For, once this question is clearly and consistently raised by a group of NDPers as influential as the Wafflers, there is no way out for him.

Either he allows the debate to go within the NDP or he doesn't. If he does, sooner or later the honest party members, the majority, will be won over; on the other hand, if he doesn't and chooses to expel hundreds of sincere party members in one lump over this, what could better expose him and bring about his downfall?

Either way, the anti-imperialists win.

There are those who believe the NDP can be fundamentally changed into a real workers' party, a party of socialism. We are not among them. We wish well to those who would try, but it must be clear that only a principled anti-imperialist stand will do.

To be real and not phony, that must very definitely include the demand for CANADIAN UNIONS FOR CANADIAN WORKERS.

By Commentator.

Letters

Impressed by 'New Canada'

Friends:

Thank you for your note and issue of **New Canada.** I shall probably be ordering another subscription and some stickers.

I found out about **New Canada** when I came across a copy you had sent to the library of Mohawk Community College.

I was immediately impressed by the professionalism of the format and style. Your paper is definitely a cut above the majority of 'left' publications.

This is due, I think, to the real 'news' information, on the fact that you concentrate on what is actually happening in Canadian labour, rather than on generalizings and abstractions in Marxist rhetorical jargon, as one finds in the Young Social League **Vanguard** to which I also subscribe.

And the information you do provide is of a sort that cannot be found in the commercial press.

I find very interesting the strong nationalist theme of your paper, particularly since my previous contacts with left groups such as the 'Radical Student Movement' on campus at the University of Waterloo, which I previously attended, and with the Young Socialists at the New Years study session in Toronto, were so different.

Both these groups differed strongly from you over international unions and Americans in universities.

The RSM, for example, claimed that universities should choose their faculty from the best of the USA and Canada and not be petty and nationalist. At the Young Socialists, it was claimed international unions were much more active and militant than Canadian unions.

Anyway, I like your paper. I doubt if I could provide you with much news since I will be out of touch here and in Alberta where I will be teaching in the fall.

S.W.,
Selkirk, Manitoba.

Printed by Union Labour

Letters

'Industrial democracy is class collaboration

Dear Editor

Has your writer on 'industrial democracy' really thought out what she is saying? Doesn't she know that the very concept of 'industrial democracy' is one of 'class collaboration' and that the NDP's predecessors once had a League far Industrial Democracy, and perhaps they still do?

The tragedy of the organised labour movement in Canada, and also in the industrialised sector of the capitalist world, is that in order to survive it has become a semi-autonomous bureau in the personnel department of industry.

In Canada this was finally acheived with the checkoff, certification, and bargaining monopolised by one union. That the checkoff, certification, etc., helped the labour movement at one time is true, but it now as then firmly locked into the system, and from the capitalist point of view, the arrangement is excellent.

The workers discipline themselves and pay for the cost of their own administration: generally time lost through strikes or slowdowns are reduced, and with the system of union stewards and grievance procedure, everything, even the smallest procedure, is very 'democratic'.

And then the attack on the old Sunday school teacher, bankrupt capitalist turned labour statesman, Charlie Millard. Doesn't your writer know that the opponent's Charlie 'red-baited' are now snug as a bug officers in his union, pension plans preserved and all. **(ED. This refers to the Mine-Mill officers now in the Steelworkers.)**

Its true that Charlie is the epitome of 'industrial democracy' in unionism, and he did all the things he's accused of by Caroline Walker. That misses the point

The fact is that the 'revolutionary' unionists allowed themselves to be constantly out-maneouvred by the 'red-baiting' etc., and, in retrospect, let's be honest and admit that Charlie was principally using a handy lever to defeat a 'business rival' for union leadership.

Why not direct your research of the history of the labour movement in two more fruitful directions:

1) new clauses to be fought for in standardised labour contracts, such as minority organisations of labour on the bargaining committee (and not just one union), prepayment by management of 50 per cent of strike pay and all of the costs of fines, jail terms, etc., arising from non-respect of picket lines, provision for older workers to keep their seniority and pay but shifted to lighter work, and above all employees sole control and management of pension funds (these are the biggest source of adventure capital yet discovered, i.e., playing with other people's money); and

2) integrating the local union activities with political and social life, as occurred in the Winnipeg General Strike, in contrast with the 'checkoff' of 5 cents to the NDP.

I suggest that it is the 'politicization' of unionism which alone will make practicable plants and offices, and espe- the organisation of the small cially the small service outlets —which the writer points out is a crying need.

John Richmond,
Toronto.

Anti-imperialism or boredom?

Friends:

When Robin Mathews attacks **The Canadian Forum** for suppressing his correspondence, he unfortunately mixes up the fight agianst imperialism with the fight against boredom. There is a difference.

Mathews published a 1,000 word letter in the **Forum** (September 1969) attacking Ramsay Cook's position on the American Professors issue. This was accompanied by two other letters (600 words) doing the same thing. Ramsay Cook replied in about 1,700 words.

When it turned out the following months that we were in for another round of outsize letters from both Mathews, Cook, and several other people, going over exactly the same ground, the Editorial Board of the **Forum** said no thanks. We had to make room instead for letters on the ABM issue and on French Canada which deserve some space as well.

Professor Mathews in your June issue deliberately neglects to tell your readers that I wrote him a note at the time I returned his second letter, that when he had **new** things to say about this issue we would be glad to publish them. We haven't heard from him since. But our invitation still stands.

If Professor Mathews and **New Canada** think the issue is of sufficient importance, I challenge him to quote **in full** the note I sent him. Until he comes up with the evidence, your readers will have to judge for themselves as to who is guilty of "basic dishonesty" and "falsification."

Abraham Rotstein,
Managing Editor,
The Canadian Forum.

The Colonial Cringe

Friends:

Professor Rotstein may publish his letter to me in **New Canada** or **Canadian Forum** if he pleases. The question is, what is new?

I invite him to tell why—over the past few years — he has permitted myself and issues I'm involved with to have been dealt with (a euphemism) two or three times by people writing under false names?

Will he tell the readership why he wouldn't publish either of two letters from Al Purdy on the Cook-Mathews debate? Al Purdy, fine poet, governor - general's medalist, and a leading artist-nationalist, no doubt had nothing to say **new**.

Nor did the others who support our position, and who were rejected.

In the original debate, Ramsay Cook started it. I answered. Ramsay Cook replied with 1700 words. Anything new in that Cook reply but strident insult? Nothing.

I tried to place the fundamental issues before readers, there had been so much sheer invective. Prof. Rotstein rejected.

Notice in his letter that Prof. Rotstein avoids admitting that Cook was allowed to open, and Cook was allowed to close. Cook's "position on the American Professors issue" was in fact a venomous personal attack on certain Canadians.

About the 50th Anniversary issue. Are we really to believe that Peter Hughes, in a cretinous oversimplification of issues and a screaming attack on personalities, is conributing something **new** to say? Who is Winstanley, Prof. Rotstein?

What is new besides his fake name? Could he perchance be an American wishing to pass off as a Canadian?

No, it won't wash. Something new is contributed by someone who disagrees with Mathews, Steele and the Montreal Committee. Anybody else **bores** Prof. Rotstein.

Change the **Canadian Forum's** name. Call it **The Canadian Right** or **The Colonial Cringe.**

If Prof. Rotstein continues as before, it will be a perfect marriage of editor and magazine.

Robin Mathews,
Ottawa.

CUPE organizer denies selling out U of T library workers

Dear Sirs:

It has been brought to my attention that you, through your paper, have elected to attack the Canadian Union of Public Employees, and myself relative to the contract settlement for the University of Toronto Library Staff.

First may I make it abundantly clear I have no intention of engaging in a series of exchanges via your paper, however, I feel it is quite necessary that your readers receive the facts about the Library settlement, rather than the obviously distorted statements you have chosen to make. I shall append them to this letter.

In reading some of the statements you attributed to me I can only conclude you should dismiss from your staff the person who interviewed me on this matter by telephone, for sheet and utter incompetence. The statements are completely out of context and I suggest the dullest reader would suspect it to be a phoney piece of journalism, if one can call it journalism.

Your report that I did not wish to sign this first agreement is pure nonsense. I made the statement at the meeting that it was a reasonably good first agreement, but I would not want to accept it as a second agreement. I was pleased, as were my colleagues to sign this first agreement.

On the matter of organizing the unorganized at the University I cannot recall ever discussing this with your reporter. She must have talked to someone else about the matter.

Your comments regarding supplying copies of the agreement at the meeting are completely incorrect. The Committee and I advised the meeting that we didn't have the opportunity to get extra copies ready, as we finalized the settlement only hours before the meeting. This explanation was accepted by the meeting and was further confirmed by the final vote of 9 to 1 for acceptance. (167-19).

Your statement on the matter of the membership not understanding the agreement bears some correction. My actual comments to your reporter were that I have the highest regard for the intellect of the membership but a large number of them would not be familiar with contract language thus it was best that we explain it to them clause by clause. This view was confirmed by the large "yes" vote.

Your last comment about me wherein I supposedly arranged a terminating date of June 30th so the students would be off campus is laughable. If you or your colleagues knew anything about the procedures of collective bargaining you would readily appreciate that the students would be back on campus by the time any action would be contemplated.

In conclusion let me make some observations:

1) You are involving yourselves in the matter of labour-management relations, which obviously you know little about

2) **Your comments would** seem libelous.

3) Your involvement here leads me to conclude that you have little interest in the workers, you are obviously out to distroy **(sic)** the very thing that has given the worker a better lot in life—the Union.

4) Perhaps you would be of some assistance to the worker if you were to attend our labour schools to educate yourselves in the ways of the workers rather than remain as political animals, as now seems to be the case.

I trust you will not hesitate to make this letter available to your readers.

Thank you and remember,
"In Unity There is Strength."

C. Frank Kitchen,
Representative
Canadian Union of
Public Employees.

Editors' note

Mr. Kitchen's remarks that "I made the statement at the meeting that it was a reasonably good first agreement, but I would not want to accept it as a second agreement" is quite true. However, in addition he had told our reporter, "I am a tough negotiator; if I had my way, I wouldn't have agreed — I didn't think we should strike because tht contract would be up in 14 months anyway."

Mr. Kitchen believes that the issue of organising the unorganised never came up in our reporter's interview with him. What he did say was "There are a number of different employers on the campus (at U of T) — from the US air force—employed thru grants from the US air force. Naturally we can't organise them."

Mr. Kitchen forgot about the fact that there are over 1000 clerical workers hired by U of T that are not organised.

A key point is that at the contract meeting the membership did not have copies of the contract in any form—a point which Mr. Kitchen admits is true.

All of the persons working at a university library have at least high school education —and many have university education—why can't they understand collective agreements? If CUPE contracts are written with such intricacy that library workers cannot understand them, who can? Obviously Management and Frank Kitchen can.

What Mr. Kitchen says about the time it takes for his contracts to be agreed upon is quite true. It does take from four months to a year quite often. When negotiations last this long two things happen:

1) The boss makes a financial killing because many workers don't wait around to get their retroactive pay.

He also gets a very nice interest-free loan from the workers' pockets, and the longer negotiations drag, the more interest they steal.

2) The endless secret negotiations are always accompanied by warnings to the workers not to "do anything to get them mad." This continual frustration breaks down the workers' morale.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Kitchen has admitted that negotiations at the University of Toronto will definitely drag on for at least 4 months after the contract expiry ("the students will be back on campus by the time any acion would be contemplated").

Not surprisingly, management at other universities are anxious to jump on Mr. Kitchen's U of T bandwagon.

At Lakehead University Library, the first contract was to expire in Sept. 70. The new second contract however began in June 1970 and is to run to June 1972. University management there was so anxious to have a contract expire in June that they "gave" a retroactive increase they didn't have to.

Obviously Management and the union is quite satisfied with giving a little now—an instant contract—only to take a whole lot later.

Incidentally, Mr. Kitchen of course will be familiar with the union that organised the library at the Lakehead.

It's tht Office and Professional Employees "INTERNATIONAL" Union — the same union which Frank Kitchen's secretary belongs to.

In addition, we hereby publicly accept Mr. Kitchen's offer to attend CUPE's "labour school." Just tell us where and when—we'll be there.

Maybe this will explain to us why Frank Kitchen is frenziedly running about from one CUPE meeting to another loudly denouncing NEW CANADA.

UFAW defeats CLC union's bid to break strike

SYDNEY, N.S. — Members of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers have defeated an attempt by some officials of the Canadian Seafood Workers Union, and a local priest, Father A. P. Poirier of Arichat, to break their strike against Booth and Acadia Fisheries.

Homer Stevens, UFAW president said "the attempted coup against our union has failed. The first reaction of amazement and disbelief has now turned to anger, especially among CSWU membership." Many CSWU members are demanding a meeting, so far unsuccessfully, to demand an explanation of the anti-UFAW actions of Albert Martell, president of Local 109, Petit de Grat.

Apparently Albert Martell sent off telegrams urging ouster of the UFAW without asking for formal approval at a union membership meeting.

Martell and some CSWU members took part in meetings of an ad hoc 'Committee of Concern' which concluded that the UFAW must go. A vote was conducted in connection with a canvass for community medical-plan coverage. It posed the question 'Should Booth Fisheries leave Petit de Grat' and drew 269 no's and one yes.

Homer Stevens said the vote was like seeking approval of illegitimate births by asking people if they're in favor of motherhood.

The telegram dispatched by Martell to provincial and federal officials and executives of the N.S. Federation of Labour said "Local 109 demands positive action be taken by the government of Nova Scotia and the Federation of Labour to remove Homer Stevens and his co-workers from our province."

It also said "The 90 per cent striking fishermen are in fear of reprisals due to threats made by Homer Stevens and his co-workers" and that "Local 109 (CSWU) and 90 per cent of the striking fishermen of Petit de Grat are asking for support from all unions affiliated with the CLC in helping to settle the disputes."

Text of the telegram was published in the Halifax Chronicle-Herald August 15. In the August 18 Cape Breton Post Martell was quoted as saying he'd encountered no violence and had received no direct personal threat.

"I am confident that the great majority of the union people at Petit de Grat will not stand still for this kind of thing," Homer Stevens said August 18. "The so-called vote was obviously a crude manpulation in an attempt to break the strike. I am sure the majority of plant workers had no intention of turning against the striking trawlermen, and they'll make that clear as soon as they can persuade their Local president to call a membership meeting."

Martell this week hastened to point out that he was speaking only for CSWU members at Petit de Grat. Roy Keefe, provincial president of the union, said he was "staying neutral," although continuing to press for an overall settlement.

Basically, it seems that Albert Martell and an undetermined number of others have simply lost heart as the conflict came down to the short strokes. A note of panic was evident in the headline over a Cape Breton Post interview with Martell. " 'Save the Industry' Cries Union President." Booth Fisheries has announced it will close its Petit de Grat plantt rather than deal with the UFAW

Father Poirier of Arichat has come out flatly against Stevens and the UFAW, saying that as far as the people are concerned "Bread and butter are more important to them than cheap propaganda." He described the referendum results as a "vote of non-confidence against Homer Stevens," and opined that replacements could easily be found for any trawlermen who refused to quit the UFAW.

Stevens retorted that Father Poirier was part of a province-wide "company-inspired" conspiracy to break the strike. Conspirators included "a few hired hands within the company personnel, the news media, the Roman Catholic clergy and an officer of Local 109, CSWU. It does not include the majority of employees of the two fish companies, or the majority employed by the news media, or the majority of Roman Catholics or any other religious faiths" in the area.

Meanwhile, C.B. Labor Council officers were in Halifax trying to prod the province to take some action that would forestall a weekend general strike. Striking trawlermen paraded through Halifax streets to a mass meeting organized by the area's Labour Council and conducted another fish sale in Halifax to bolster the strike fund. Similar sales are planned in Sydney.

—Special from the Cape Breton Highlander

short history of the strike

On March 30, 250 Nova Scotia fishermen struck for recognition of the union of their choice, the United Fishermen and Alled Workers Union. The strike is now in its fifth month, The fishermen are employed by Acadia Fisheries, with plants at Mulgrave and Canso, and Booth Fisheries, at Petit de Grat. Management of both companies have refused to recognize the union for the ostensible reason that it is Communist affiliated.

Booth fisheries is owned by tre American firm Consolidated Food Corp. of Chicago, and has received an outright gift of close to $2 million from government funds.

The entire situation reflects the typical exploitative pattern of the Nova Scotia government, which carries out an expensive world-wide search to lure capital investment through Industrial Estates Limited. Foreign imperialists are given massive loans, outright grants and tax benefits in return for "developing" the province.

It should not come as a surprise then that men working for Acadia and Booth Fisheries work ten day shifts at sea with a two-day break, Christmas and other holidays notwithstanding. They are paid $4 a day minimum wage, with "room and board" deducted. It is possible for a fisherman to return from a ten day trip with $2 in his pocket.

Under a Federal Act of 1947, fishermen are classed as "co - adventurers," which means in theory that they are entitled to 30 per cent of the profits of each catch. In practice it means that the company has complete control of weighing and grading of all fish. It can under-weigh and undergrade, giving the fishermen the lowest possible share while obtaining the highest possible profits on foreign markets. In practice it also means another weapon in the hands of management with which to oppose recognition of the UFAW.

Shortly after the strike began, management took out a court injunction against picketing. They threatened factory employees who had been respecting picket lines with loss of unemployment compensation if they did not return to work. The fishermen retaliated by maintaining picket lines. They were joined by 20 Halifax students and their own wives and children. The students now have five full-time organizers working with the fishermen.

A total of 45 fishermen were issued court orders. On June 20, 13 from the Mulgrave area were jailed for 20 and 30 day terms. The Chief Justice asked the fishermen to apologize for their picketing and promise not to continue to breach the injunction. On June 22, Everett Richardson, picket captain at the Canso plant, was sentenced to nine months in the Halifax County Correctional Institution.

In British Columbia, the union was fined damages of $107,825 recently by B.C. Supreme Court judge Gordon Rae. Rae found the union liable for damages sustained by fish companies in 1967 when shoreworkers refused to cross a UFAW picket line and 300,000 pounds of fish rotted. It appears that governments from coast to coast are attempting to break the back of the UFAW.

Our mistake

In the last issue of New Canada, we erroneously referred to the United Fishermen & Allied Workers Union as a "Communist Party union." That this is not true should have been obvious to anyone who read the complete story.

We have been criticized that our story red-baited the UFAWU. Nothing could be further from our desires: we offered only what we felt (and still feel) was principled political criticism designed to be helpful in the current struggle.

We fully support the heroic Nova Scotia fishermen who are battling for their most fundamental rights.

Support the fishermen

Should the fishermen of Nova Scotia be driven back to the dark ages of "human bondage to an alien power"? Or should they win their battles to be represented by an independent militant Canadian union and to win wages and working conditions approaching minimal decency?

It's your vote. And you can vote as often as you like. But remember that **each ballot** must be accompanied by one or more voter eligibility certificates. These certificates include the ones specially printed by the Federal government using green ink and bearing an official portrait of the Queen, as well as bank cheques and money orders.

The Nova Scotia government has given over 11 million of these certificates to Booth and Acadia Fisheries, the big U.S. and British fish monopolies. These all count as votes for slavery.

Fortunately, our votes count for more each than their votes. That's because **justice** is on our side. But, your vote is needed. Send in your ballot today to:

Nova Scotia Fishermen's Fund
c/o NEW CANADA,
P.O. Box 6106,
Toronto 1.

No problem, say university presidents

Only 61% of Ontario faculty are Canadian

ONTARIO'S EDUCATION MINISTER, William Davis has finally released a university by university breakdown showing the percentage of Canadians on Ontario faculties. The average for all 14 provincially supported universities is 61 per cent.

These figures come from a study conducted by the Committee of President of Ontario, who, in April decided to withhold part of the information it had collected. They refused to release citizenship figures for each university.

Why does Davis want these facts out in the open? Because as educational chief he knows that there are qualified Canadians to fill academic vacancies and if something isn't done he will face the major political crisis of his career. Right now, the Government's policy permits Ontario universities to actually discriminate against hiring Canadians.

The figures speak for themselves — American academics are taking over. Furthermore, the universities which enrol better than one-half of all Ontario university students and are commonly regarded as the leaders of the system — Toronto, Western, Waterloo, and York — the strongest institutions have been taken over first.

Davis' figures show that at York, Canadians comprise 47 per cent of the faculty, Americans 28 per cent. For Waterloo, the figures are 52 per cent and 18 per cent.

66 per cent of Toronto's and 63 per cent of Western's faculty are Canadian.

In making his report Davis tried to play down the problem of the U.S. takeover of Ontario universities by limiting himself to discussing the issue as simply the question of numbers.

Nor was Davis prepared to release all the necessary information showing once and for all how many U.S. citizens are in Ontario universities, by discipline and by university.

When this is done, the figures will show that numbers by themselves do not tell the whole story.

What matters is that by being strategically placed in the social sciences and humanities American profs maximize their influence in affecting what is taught and who teaches. U.S. citizens do not need to have to have a majority of numbers before they can impose their liberal-American viewpoint on Canadian students or on the ideological character of Ontario universities. American control of Canada's economy and culture already gives them a head start.

Recent trends indicate that because of the worsening academic job market in the U.S., combined with the enormous capacity of the American educational system to mass produce Ph.D's, more U.S. citizens are coming to Canada.

According to the study, Canadians hold a minority of teaching positions (47 per cent) in the ideologically oriented humanities subjects such as English, Philosophy, and Modern Languages. In the all important social sciences, Canadian academics have a bare majority. In subjects that bear directly on Canadian life such as history, economics, political science, and sociology American professors have amassed so many positions that the ratio of Canadians to Americans is astonishingly only 2:1.

Ever since Mathews and Steele charged that Canada's educational system was being taken over, groups like COPO have repeatedly tried to defuse the study issued by Mathews and Steele by claiming that their figures were unreliable and a distortion of reality.

The figures which Davis released in the legislature again confirm the initial findings of Mathews and Steele!

Already American personnel have made huge inroads in obtaining many academic appointments in the physical as well as the life sciences. In the next two years, Canadian universities expect to be deluged by Americans seeking work in these areas.

But it is in the interests of the Canadian branch-plant managers and the American imperialists whom they serve, that down through the years Canada has not produced enough academics of sufficient quality or determination to wrest ideological control of our universities. We have always had the resources. The shortage has been planned.

In the entire 15 year period between 1951-52, and 1967, Canadian universities granted fewer than 5,200 degrees on the Ph.D. level. The number rose from 234 in 1951-52 to an estimated 700 in 1965-66.

The presence of U.S. professors teaching in Ontario universities is of more than symbolic importance. They are the cultural and political proconsuls of an American aggressor-empire. Until recently, U.S. academics believed that they were a permanent feature of the Canadian university system.

Today they realize that the crisis in Canada's hiring policy can have only two possible outcomes: either they will be forced to leave Canadian universities to return to imperialist America or they will choose to stay in Canada and fight for independent universities and an independent Canada.

NEW CANADA **SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT**

OISE: Bringing American Imperialism into Canada's classrooms

This article was written by *New Canada* staff with the assistance of former students, faculty & employees of OISE

In September, some 2,000,000 young people will be attending Ontario's public and secondary schools. What will they learn?

Will they learn about Canada's culture and heritage?

Will they have an opportunity to discover the heroic struggles Canadians have made to build the country and fight imperialist control?

Or, will they be taught the liberal pap that passes, and has passed, for North American education: anti-working class ideas, the celebration of the old British imperialist high-culture and the admiration of American imperialist power and expansion?

What Ontario students will learn in school, and what will greatly influence their future outlooks as Canadian citizens, is being decided by a small clique of academics, mostly American, who are being paid king's ransoms for salaries.

These "educators" operate out of a $60,000,000 luxury building on Toronto's Bloor St. at an annual cost to he taxpayer of almost $13,000,000 a year—which is enough money to build housing for 6,000 people every year.

The building itself cost Ontario taxpayers twice as much as Toronto's new City Hall—which included two large buildings of world-famous architectural merit, the world's largest underground parking garage, a huge public square, skating rink, parks, etc.

This prestigious institution is called the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education—OISE (pronounced "oy-zee"). There, in the richly panelled and carpeted offices, important decisions are being made about how and what Ontario children will think. And whatever decisions they come to will affect every school in this country—because OISE is the pattern-setter for all Canada.

Two patterns in which OISE is really setting the pace is: (1) in hiring a majority of U.S. "educators," and (2) paying them up to 20 per cent more than the highest paying Canadian university—the AVERAGE OISE "educator" will get paid $19,000 this year for spending just nine months of his time devising ways of making your children "think-imperialist."

Here's how they do it:

—The Curriculum Department, which is responsible for deciding what is taught in Ontario schools, is headed by an American with a staff of 9 Americans and 6 Canadians, only one of whom holds a Canadian Ph.D.

—The head of the most important OISE department, Research and Development—who is therefore in a position to decide which project gets money and thus the whole direction of the Institution—is an American.

—The number of Canadians employed at OISE has dropped alarmingly from 80 per cent of the staff in 1965 to barely 50 per cent today!

—Any Ontario high school teacher who hopes to become a vce-principal must get his indoctrination direct from headquarters—he can qualify today only by obtaining a masters degree in "education" from OISE.

Now, for the whole inside story on OISE—the great imperialist boondoggle—read on . . .

How (and why) OISE got started

1965 was an historic year. It was the year the U.S. got into Vietnam in a big way. It was the year the American professors started coming to Canada in droves. It was the year that Canada's current bout of inflation began. And 1965 was the year that the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education was founded.

To many persons, these may appear as unrelated phenomena. But the following report will demonstrate that this is not so.

The war in Vietnam has long since been exposed before the world as U.S. aggression **against** Vietnam. And, notably, it is an explosive, losing proposition for the U.S.

Just as the U.S. imperialists specialise in using Canadian money to "buy" out Canada, so they are pushing off the cost of trying to repress one colony, Vietnam, on the others.

In 1969, United States interests made a profit of **over five billion dollars** from the sweat of the Canadian people.

This is enough money to build housing for 500,000 Canadians, as well as two Toronto subway systems, three South Saskatchewan dams and four St. Lawrence Seaways. And leave enough left over to abolish all sales taxes and raise the old-age pension 50 per cent.

Of course, it is only a small number of Americans who reap these fabulous profits. This is the small group of men who control the huge U.S. monopolistic corporations. These men are known as the U.S. imperialists.

Because the U.S. must constantly drain off more and more from Canada (as from its other colonies) to pay for the war and to bolster sagging U.S. profits, we have inflation — caused, the 'experts' (**their** experts) tell us, by a shortage of capital. Big surprise—our money flows south, and we have a "shortage of capital!"

At the same time, the U.S. was producing a surplus of professors who couldn't be utilised there because of—you guessed it—a shortage of capital. So, rather than have a mob of unhappy (and potentially revolutionary) persons on their hands, the U.S. imperialists encourage them to come up to Canada—where the living is easy—if you're a colonial administrator from headquarters.

They know full well that to keep control of Canada, they need both the big stick and the big lie.

With the great increase in the rate of imperialist exploitation here, more Canadians every day are rising up to fight this oppression. This naturally opens up a big market for experienced apologists.

Stupendous salaries, juicy tax exemptions, fat expense accounts and unbelievably long vacations guarantee that the supply from Harvard, Berkeley, etc., will more than fill the demand.

Which brings us to the subject of OISE.

The American takeover of the administration

Like any university, OISE has a complex bureaucracy. The top three positions, equivalent to president, 1st vice-president, and 2nd vice-president, are the Director, the Assistant Director, and Academic Services Officer. So far, these positions are still held by Canadians.

The second level of administrators are the three coordinators, who oversee research and development, graduate studies, and field development, (Development involves the creation of curriculum for the schools, special programmes for retarded students, and other practical applications of research. "Field development" involves contacts with schools and special field centres in various cities around Ontario.)

These three positions are comparable to deans in various universities, and are positions of considerable power and influence. **"Only the most** powerful of these, the office of Coordinator of Research and Development, is held by an American." (Dr. David W. Brison, whose rapid rise to power we will discuss later.)

The third level of administration is the department chairman. All faculty members except the three top administrators are primarily responsible to either one of the coordinators or one of the ten department chairmen. The coordinators and chairmen are in turn responsible to the director's office.

Within their departments, most of the chairmen have considerable power to determine who is hired, fired and promoted, what courses are taught, and what the major emphasis of research and development will be. The influence they exert in the institute as a whole varies considerably.

Currently three department chairmen are Canadian, three are American,, three are other foreigners, and one position is vacant. (An American appears to be the leading candidate for this position.)

(Country of first degree is used throughout this article to indicate nationality.)

The departments range in size from 4 to 22 faculty members. Obviously, the chairman of a large department has more power than the chairman of a small department. Coincidentally of course, the chairman of the **two largest** departments, Applied Psychology (with 22 faculty in '69-'70) and Curriculum (18) are both Americans. The Applied Psychology department is so large that it needs an associate chairman — an American associate chairman, that is.

As recently as 1968-1969, 6 of 9 department chairmen and 11 of 14 administrators, were Canadians. Two years later we only find 3 of 10 chairmen, and 8 of 16 administrators are Canadians. During the same period the number of American administrators increased from 2 to 4 (probably 5 in a few months). That's a 100 per cent increase in non-Canadian department chairmen in only 2 years.

One year ago three department chairmen were replaced — two Canadians and one American by two Americans and one Australian.

The effect of this trend (summarized in the first graph below) is clear and frightening: the control of OISE is rapidly shifting from Canadians to Americans. If it is allowed to continue OISE may well be firmly controlled by Americans within two years.

And now presenting the (Americanized) faculty

During OISE's first year of operation (1965-1966) its faculty was 80 per cent Canadian. Four years later (1969-1970) the last year for which we have complete data) it was only 50 per cent Canadian. More than two-thirds of the foreign faculty, 35 per cent of the total, was American.

This trend can be seen in the second graph below ("New OISE Faculty by Nationality.") **In the years 1967 through 1969 37 Canadians, 42 Americans and 12 other foreigners were hired.** (This doesn't include a very few who quit before July of 1969.) The Americanization of OISE's administration and of its faculty are necessarily taking place side by side. administrators and visa-versa. This pattern, leading to almost complete American domination, is well established at OISE.

Only two Canadian administrators have tried; within their own departments, to resist the U.S. takeover: the Coordinators of Graduate Studies and Field Development and the chairman of the department of Adult Education. Within these three units (two coordinators' offices and one department) there are 18 Canadians, 2 Americans and 2 other foreigners. Within the other 10 units (excluding the Director's office) there are 49 Canadians, 48 Americans and 19 other foreigners.

One of the commonest excuses of the apologists of Americanization is the old cry "But no qualified Canadians were available." Two coordinators and at least one department chairman show that this old excuse is a shameless lie.

If at least 16 Canadians with Phd's or on the way to geting them came to OISE each year through 1967, could only 7 be found in 1969? The number of "of "qualified" Canadians, which was never the problem anyway, has been steadily increasing.

It is also very clear that at least as well-qualified Canadians were available when Americans were recently chosen as Coordinator of Research and Development, Assistant Coordinator of Research and Development, chairman of the Department of Applied Psychology, and numerous other positions.

The difference between US and Canadian departments

Departments in universities often reflect their chairmen. This is true to a large degree of the departments of Adult Education and Educational Administration at OISE.

Adult Education with Dr. Kidd has has often been criticized for getting its hands too dirty—performing services for and working with educators in the province. It is involved with education in Ontario, not obscure "theories" developed in other cultures.

Educational Administration with Dr. Greenfield is more concerned with systems analysis. This theory, bor- the Rand Corporation (the U.S. Air rowed from such dubious sources as Force's "think tank") is concerned with maximizing efficiency for any goal. The morality of the goal is unimportant.

Dr. Greenfield has apparently applied systems analysis to the Americanization of his department very successfully, for he has been most efficient.

A very large scale project has been going on for several years through the joint efforts of the department and a private company) Systems Research Group, with offices in the OISE building). The public pays but who knows where the profits go?

With a heavily American-dominated faculty, naturally courses such as "The Political Organization of Education," "The Social Context of Administration," and "The Social Context of Educational Institutions" are taught by Americans. One wonders what context is taught, or if the instructors realize that the social context is different in the wo countries.

THE CURRICULUM DEPARTMENT is also in an advanced stage of Americanization. Like Educational Administration, it had 6 CANADIANS AND 9 AMERICAN FACULTY MEMBERS last year. The chairman is an American.

Of the total of 18 faculty, one had a Canadian Ph.D. and one an English Ph.D. The other 16 faculty possessed, or were in the process of obtaining, U.S. doctoral degrees.

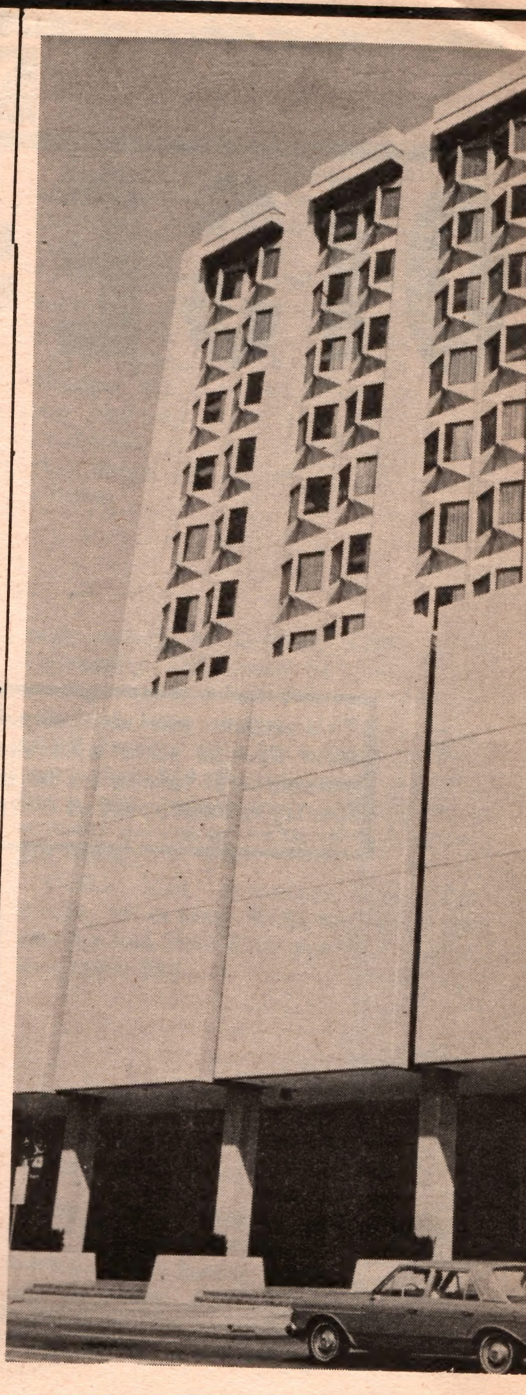
This department, OISE's second largest, **has the primary responsibility for creating curriculum for Ontario schools.** Given the composition of its faculty, it is very fortunate that little emphasis has been placed on the humanities and social sciences (although there are the very areas where a revitalized curriculum is needed most desperatley).

A major emphasis has been placed on foreign languages, leading to the development of a Modern Languages Center (formerly known as "Centre," but regulations are regulations).

None of the faculty in the centre are French-Canadian, Italian, Greek, Indian or representative of any of the other large non-English speaking groups in Ontario. (There is one native of Germany, a Canadian citizen educated in Toronto and at Cornell. He is the French-Canadian expert.)

The other major emphasis is science and mathematics. A decade ago Sputnik I threw the U.S. into a panic. Large numbers of science educators were produced. Now the U.S. is safely ahead in the space race, the missile race, and the anti-missile missile race. Education funds are spent killing Vietnamese and Cambodians.

OISE is obligingly absorbing some of this surplus of science educators. The U.S. education fad of the 60's has been moved to Canada. This leaves little money where it is desperately needed and where OISE should have the crucial role—teaching Canadians our proud history.



The palatial, luxurious, $6

OISE's "failure" is a win for imperialism

Less than two years ago the "Future Growth and Development Committee," probably the most select committee OISE has ever establsihed, issued a report containing the following statement:

> **"OISE has failed, in terms of the resources available to it, to initiate programs (sic) that will have a demonstrated immediate effect on educational practice, or to set the pattern for rigorous, demanding, and creative scholarly practice which might be expected to have a long range effect on educational practice."**

This committee was chaired by Dr. Brison, the new U.S. Coordinator of Research and Development. It was composed of two Canadians, two Americans and two other foreigners. (The two Canadians were both well qualified candidates for Dr. Brison's position.)

To understand what this committee meant by "failure" we must look at the rest of the report. One and one-quarter of the 50 pages was devoted to discussing OISE's goal. There were no mentions of Ontario or Canada—only some bland statements about "improving education" without any reference to the vital question of improvement for what; and for whom? Maybe the committee couldn't agree? Or perhaps they didn't want to get bogged down in "unimportant details"?

Four pages, however, were devotea to something far more important: public relations. One major recommendation for improving OISE's **public** social studies curriculum development project. In other words, spend maybe one half of one per cent of the budget for a showcase project to pacify the natives, and the other 99.5 per cent to, well, "improve education" (or to uplift the ignorant natives).

Most of the rest of the report is devoted to administrative techniques and models, including a delightful 10 page section entitled "Some Comments on the Procedure that Produced the Proposed Budget for Year 5 (1969-70)." Naturally, it failed to mention that the committee which produced the budget was composed of more than one-third non-Canadian.

The scape-goat of "poor administration" was used to obscure the basic cause of OISE's failure to serve the people of Onatrio: its flagrant rejection of any responsibility to the people of Ontario in favour of greater prestige in the American academic marketplace.

This cover-up, whether conscious or unconscious, could be expected from a committee with only two Canadians. Perhaps that is why only two were placed on this committee?

Things have changed in two years. Largely because of public pressure, a partially successful campaign to have more effect on Ontario education has been launched. OISE is having some success in "improving education" in the province.

But improvement for whom? OISE IS SERVING NOT THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO, BUT U.S. IMPERIALISM.

Probably no American professor at OISE considers himself to be an "agent of U.S. imperialism," at least if you put the question in those words. But an unconscious agent is no less dangerous than a conscious agent. Much like missionaries and Peace Corps volunteers, many believe they are serving the people of Canada by bringing the fruits of American "civilization."

Public issues and public relations

As was noted earlier, the "Public Relations" section of the "Future Growth and Development" report proposed a showcase Canadian social studies project. The Department of Curriculum was asked to "employ a Director who has successful experience in developmental work in the social studies area."

Knowledge of Canada apparently wasn't important. An American and a former teacher of U.S. history, Dr. Levin was chosen. He was appointed to the Department of Educational Administration and cross-appointed to the Department of Curriculum, which should have kept him free from contamination by Canadian ideas.

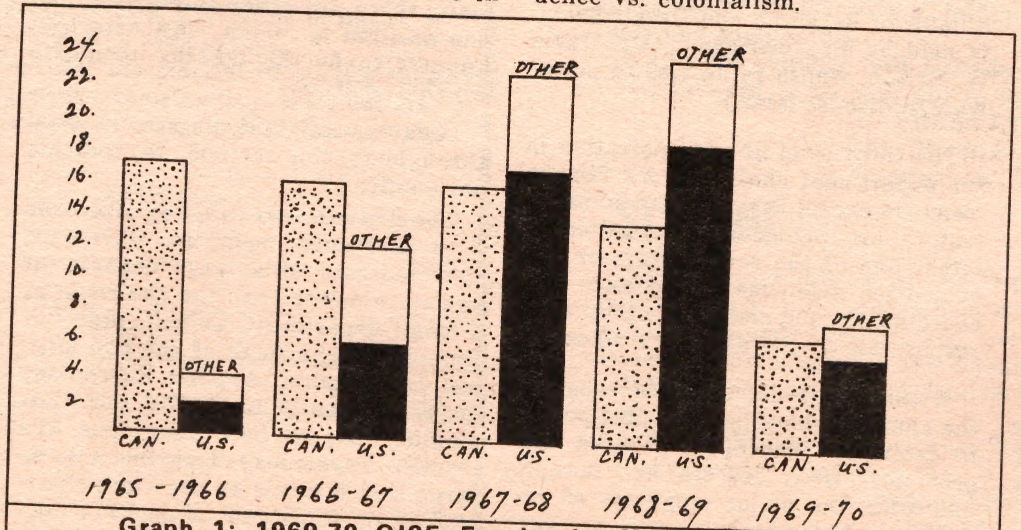
And so the "Public Issues Project" was born. A preliminary draft proposed that Ontario students might study "National Sovereignty vs. International Cooperation: Canadian U.S. Relations." Dr. Greenfield or maybe Richard Nixon could hardly have disapproved.

Somehow, somewhere, something went "wrong." Several Canadians working on the project were able to convince Dr. Levin that the issue in Canadian-U.S. relations wasn't "National Sovereignty vs. International Cooperation," rather it was independence vs. colonialism.

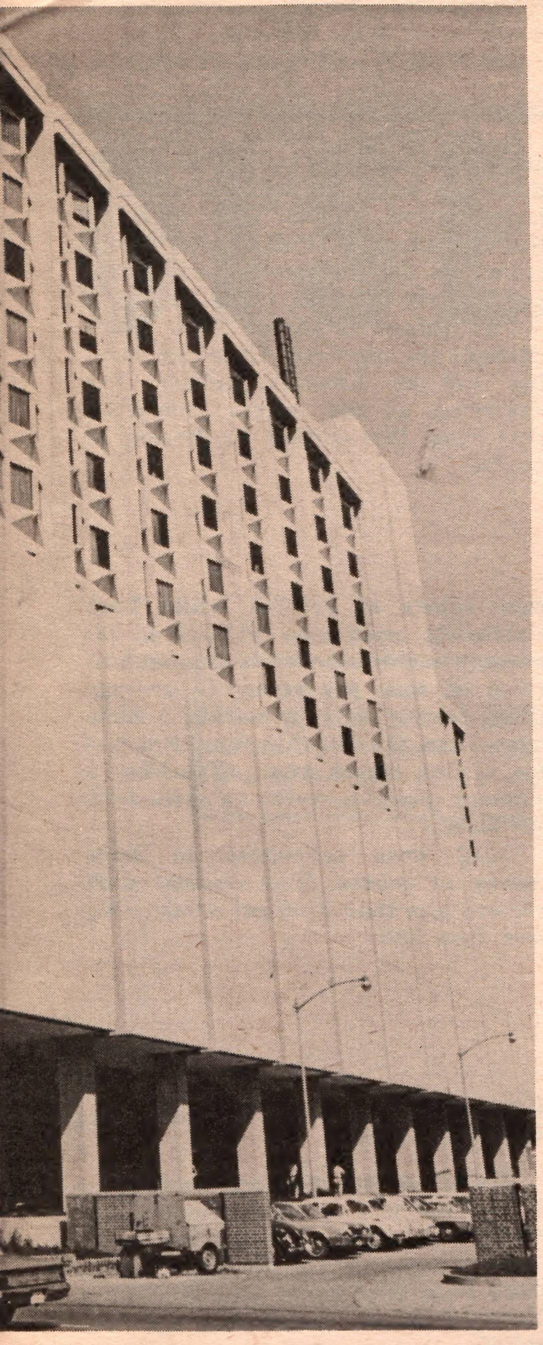
The Public Issues Project evolved into a project with the potential of bringing Canadian culture and problems to Canadian students in a serious and stimulating manner, with credit due to Dr. Levin and several patriotic Canadians.

The project had three potential sources of funds within OISE: the office of the Coordinator of Research and Development through Dr. Brison, the Department of Educational Administration through Dr. Greenfield, and Curriculum Departmen through its American chairman, Dr. Garry. The project, strangely enough, has had had budgetary problems recently (although the last of these sources may provide sufficient help).

The message to OISE faculty is painfully loud and clear: if you want funds for your project, don't mess with topics like Canadian independence. How about coming up with a good way to teach third graders calculus instead;



Graph 1: 1969-70 OISE Faculty by Nationality.
Vertical column shows number of professors.
Horizontal column shows the year of hiring.



million OISE headquarters

—Photo by Marion Bancroft

Three Canadians

Drs. Jackson, Kidd and Greenfield are three Canadian senior administrators at OISE who have played important roles in shaping the institute. They represent three different viewpoints on the Americanization question: active concern about the takeover, blatant pro-Imperialism and a do-nothing colonial mentality.

Dr. Kidd, chairman of the Department of Adult Education, has opposed Americanization. One of the world's leading educators, he was the first chairman of the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education sponsored by the United Nations.

While Dr. Kidd has not always fought Americanization in the way or to the degree we would have liked, his contributions have been valuable. Specifically, he has maintained Adult Education as the only really Canadian department at OISE, and has repeatedly opposed OISE standard (American) spelling.

Dr. Kidd's own words, in response to the report of Dr. Brison's "Future Growth and Development" committee, show his active concern for truly Canadian education:

> **. . . the report is not, or seems hardly to be founded on the real world of education in Ontario . . . At no point does the Report refer directly to the problems and opportunities of education in Ontario or Canada. Are such considerations irrelevant? Have we no concern with these basic questions as we plan for the future of OISE?**
>
> **. . . If I didn't know better, I would not have guesed that the main observations in the Report were intended particularly for Ontario, or Canada. At its best one might say that it is "North American" but it is a North American that might extend from the Rio grande in the south to approximately the town of Barrie in the north . . .**
>
> **The Report implicitly pays tribute to much that we owe (and we owe much) to American scholarship. But it seems to have forgotten, or to be oblivious of, what we can learn from European experience, or from our colleagues from Asia, or from our participation in what Professor Caplan calls the Third World, or even from our "fellow-colonials" the Australians.**

Dr. Kidd told a **New Canada** reporter that the talk about there not being enough qualified Canadians to staff OISE or any university in this country is a lot of nonsense. He said that 10 years ago, when French Canadian universities faced that problem, they invited a TEMPORARY staff from all over the world to train **Quebecois** until they were qualified to fill the posts themselves. He said he'd be in favour of a system that would give able Canadians an opportunity to work in Canadian institutions, "In my own department, I favour Canadians with Canadian experience over applicants of other citizenship."

Dr. Greenfield, chairman of the Department of Educational Administration, stands in sharp contrast to Dr. Kidd. It is safe to say that no one else at OISE has done as much to push Americanization as Dr. Greenfield. In 1969-70 there were 5 other Canadians and 9 Americans in his department. For this year he has hired 4 more Americans, and one Canadian.

Dr. Greenfield is so enamoured of the imperialists that he believes that Americans are better than Canadians. Take this statement, for example: ". . . the best way to improve Canadian education and our society generally is to **increase** the import of educated brains. . . . I am glad many persons from other countries have come to assist Canadians in this task since it is clear we would have been ineffective without them."

Not only does this well-paid educator find his fellow Canadians "ineffective," he finds Canadian society of no particular interest: "Since Canadain society is not a unique and uniform entity, it may with justification be regarded as a variant of American society and both as manifestations of a broader western culture."

The above quotes were taken from a lengthy memo Greenfield wrote in response to a report written by Dr. Robert Laxer ("Future Growth and Development") which raised the issue of Americanization, and suggested researching the problem and implementing a quota system. Greenfield's criticism amounted to a denunciation of any concern for Canadian independence as "racist."

"Finally I find **intellectually and morally repugnant** the Laxer proposal for a **research study** on the effects of varying national origins in OISE faculty . . . Intellectually the design of each study would be insupportable. It is therefore surprising to find a professor of an educational institution advocating it. The world hears daily thinking of this kind. The tradition for this thought pattern runs deep in **the witch hunt,** in **the pogrom** and in **movements to "purify" national strains.** It is seen mildly in de Gaulle's exhalation of Frenchness and extremely in **Hitler's bloody obsession with establishing the Aryan standard.** It is with regret that I identify Bob Laxer's proposal in consort with his earlier idea of restricted access to Canadian educational institutions **as an essentially racist concept."**

In an interview with a **New Canada** reporter, Greenfield denied calling the Laxer report racist. But, he had a few words to add about Robin Mathews: "I'm appalled by Robin Mathews. I think his policy is pretty close to witch-hunting because he doesn't look at people as people. Also he seems to select people from a single nation (the U.S.) for attack. That's discrimination."

Then, probably by force of habit, he used that word again, "Any attempt to establish a **racial** purity idea as in Mathews and Laxer is very frightening to me."

According to Greenfield, anybody who talks about the repatriation of Canadian universities is a racist; and anyone who suggests that Canadian students should learn about their heritage in schools designed to serve the people reminds him of "Hitler":- one hesitates to imagine what Greenfield thinks about anybody daring to breathe a word on the subject of independence and socialism!

Yet, this man who actively discriminates against Canadians in the hiring policies of his own department is being retained at great expense to the taxpayer, to plan Canadian education. This man who raves like a maniac on hearing talk about the Canadian reality is being entrusted to influence millions of young people.

Dr. Jackson, Director of OISE and probably Canada's leading educational researcher, has presided over the Americanization of OISE. He has expressed concern with the problem, but has simultaneously been an apologist.

In an article in the **Toronto Star** he acknowledged the problem, but said that things have been getting better since 1968. But fewer Canadians were hired in 1969 than in 1968.

The reason so many Americans were hired, according to Dr. Jackson, is the lack of qualified Canadians. But the number of qualified Canadians has increased while OISE has been hiring increasingly fewer Canadians — and more Americans.

It's heartening to hear that Dr. Jackson is concerned about the problem, but it remains to be seen whether he'll allow OISE to become even more Americanized or if he'll become involved in the struggle for the Canadianization of OISE. These are the only alternatives in the next few critical years.

It is perhaps understandable that few Canadians actively opposed the American influx at he beginning—it did not immediately appear as a problem and there was some satisfaction in being on the receiving end of the "bran drain" for a change.

Today, the situation is vastly different. At a time when our natural resources are in grave danger from the U.S. imperialists, more and more people are becoming aware of the imperialist threat to our human resources—in the school system itself. Yet most Canadian professors are so colonialized that they are still somewhere between the positions of Jackson and Greenfield.

Fortunately, there is a small but growing group within OISE that is fighting the Americanization. This group has considerable potential, but that potential can't be realized without uniting with those groups that have he social and political strength to force big changes—students, farmers and, especially, the working class.

Thus far, too many of the OISE progressives have looked on their struggle as "a matter of internal politics." With this attitude, they cannot succeed. What goes on at OISE is of great political importance to the whole of the Canadian people.

Within OISE itself, the quota system has been suggested as the first necessary step to stem the take-over. For a long time, a quota system has been advocated by the **Canadian Liberation Movement** and by the **Council of Canadian Unions,** which represents thousands of Canadian workers dedicated to fighting U.S. imperialism. These groups can help organize an already aroused public to demand that they and their children receive a Canadian education.

The strange case of Dr. Brison

In July an American took over the crucial position of Coordinator of Research and Development — a position of tremendous influence in determining which projects get rejected and which ones get funded, and what the whole future course of research and development at OISE will be.

Dr. David W. Brison came to OISE (his first position in Canada) in 1966. One year later he became chairman of the department of Applied Psychology. He held this position for two years until, in 1969, he was appointed head of OISE's field development centre in St. Catharines. During these four years he was also chairman of the important "Future Growth and Development Committee" (which produced the ridiculous report discussed above) and chairman of the powerful "Standing Committee on Development."

The big break came in 1970. A "search committee" was formed to select a permanent Coordinator of Research and Development. One member of the committee was Dr. Carl Bereiter, Dr. Brison's former colleague at the University of Illinois. They continued their close association when Dr. Bereiter followed Dr. Brison to OISE.

The committee selected five candidates — four Canadians and Dr. Brison.. All had respectable to impressive academic and administrative credentials. Four had lifetimes of experience in Canada and Canadian education. The fifth, an American, was chosen.

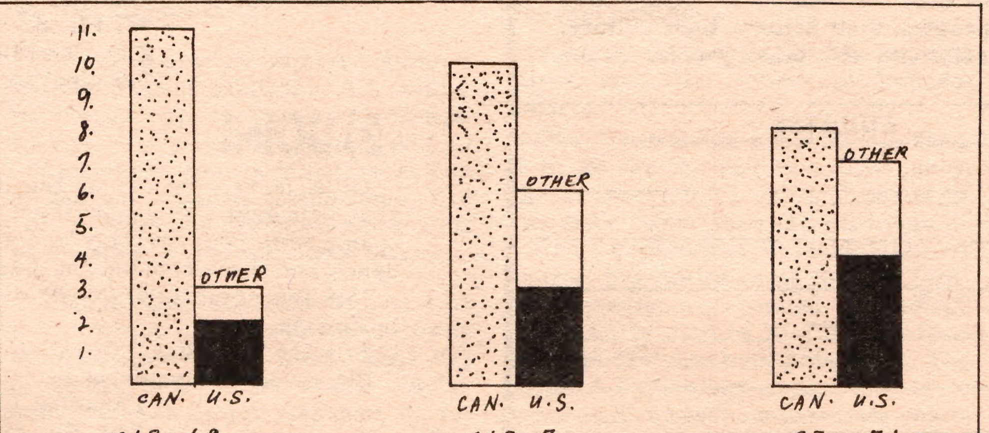
Shortly after Dr. Brison was appointed, another American, Dr. Stacy Churchill, was chosen as Assistant Coordinator of Research and Development. Perhaps the Coordinator's office would run more smoothly if there were no Canadians around?

So that's how it came to be that the man responsible for planning OISE priorities is an American. But, Dr. Brison was not just any American. He achieved his position as much through personal contacts (in the OISE American patriotic grapevine) as much as Are men who make decisions on this basis qualified to handle millions of your tax dollars? Are men like these qualified to make crucial decisions that affect millions of Canadian school children?

And what about the four Canadians on the selection committee? Surely it doesn't take an expert in education to realize that U.S. educational theories, when put into practice have been disastrous, for the mass of Americans. But, most of our professional educators at OISE have been trained in the U.S.

And they seem to want to make absolutely certain that there is not the slightest chance anyone will be hired in a position of authority to challenge the U.S. style and the U.S. status quo. Some call this a colonial mentality. And, it certainly is colonial to the extent that their will to fight has been destroyed.

But, we cannot tolerate the possibility that their type of education will destroy that will in future generations of Canadians. Not only do we need a quota system restricting the proportion of foreign professors, we must ensure that all administrative posts in our universities are held by Canadians. Drs. Brison and Churchill, and the six of ten department heads who are foreigners, must be removed from their administrative posts.



Graph 2: OISE Administration by Nationality.
(using country of 1st degree as criterion)

Think American - Talk American

When OISE was founded it inherited the Ontario Journal of Educational Research from the defunct provincial department of Educational Research. In a few years it became apparent that this journal wasn't exactly what OISE wanted.

Most importantly, it dealt with education in Ontario. This had two bad side effects: with few American readers, it just didn't have much prestige in the Continental (American) academic market place. And by restrictingits focus of interest to Ontario, most of the new U.S.-style OISE research was automatically excluded. it was just too "parochial."

The basic problem was seen to be that

So the OJER was ended. It was replaced by an "international" journal of educational research, "Interchange." From the beginning a conscientious effort was made to keep it from becoming "parochial": the editor and two of the four associate editors are Americans. One is Canadian.

The first three issues promise to live up to expectations: of the forty contributors to these issues, five (12 per cent) are Canadian and 24 (60 per cent are American. Like all OISE publications (by official policy) "Interchanges" uses American spelling — a major convenience to the majority of its contributors and its editor. This is what so often passes as being "international" at OISE.

A devlopment journal, **Orbit** was also established. (In Saskatchewan there are huge roadside waste receptacles called "Orbits." Get it?) Unlike **Interchange, Orbit**, a slick publication, is directed toward educators, particularly teachers, in the province.

Two things it shared with **Interchange:** the required American spelling and an American editor. The chairman of the search committee that chose this editor? Dr. Brison, of course.

How the educators 'fight' inflation

OISE's budget is currently in excess of 12 million dollars per year. Two million of this goes for its new building at the corner of Bloor and St. George—which will be paid off in the year 2000.

This location is appropriately next door to the York Club, where many of the top officials of American branch plants meet.

A private access to the St. George subway station has been provided to supplement the multilevel underground parking garage. The enitre building is carpeted and airconditioned. Several luxuriously furnished lounges fill nearly half of the second floor.

From the fifth floor balcony, which surrounds most of the building, one can see nearly all of Toronto or watch a game in Varsity Stadium. One can also see the hopelessly inadequate headquarters of the College of Education, although contact between the two rarely goes beyond this stage. Presumably this panoramic view aids the scholar in his contemplation of the educational problems of the central city.

Faculty salaries are similarly inflated—averaging more than any Canadian university by $1,800 per year. The average salary at OISE for 1969-1970 was $1,7700. The University of Toronto, the highest among Canadian Universities, paid (1969-70) an average salary of $15,900, while York University paid only $13,500 to its average academic. With a standard raise of nine per cent, the average OISE faculty will be making a little more than $10,000 this year. Not bad for a nine month year. (Teaching a summer course is worth an extra $400 per week.)

OISE does economize in some things, of course. Most clerical staff receive less than $100 per week, some less than $80.

Why Americans come to OISE

An average faculty salary of $19,900 is obviously an effective inducement for Americans to come to OISE. But just in case, Trudeau has a special extra to insure that Americanization continues at its current rate.

American (and many other foreign) professors are given two years without paying federal income taxes.

Let's take an average OISE salary of $19,900 and see how much of a saving this is to the American — in other words, how much this federal grant costs the Canadian taxpayer. Assume he has a wife and two children, so his taxable income would be $16,400.

This federal grant to our typical American at OISE works out to $4,975 for one year—nearly $100 per week. This "meagre" $19,000 income provides more take home pay than a $30,000 salary—this for a nine-month year.

There are at least 2,000 American **professors who have come to Canada in the past two years. If the average subsidy were a mere $53,000 per year, a very conservative estimate of the total subsidy paid by the Canadian public to American professors is $6,000,000 per year. Most of this is, of course, paid by people earning far less than professors do.**

This federal grant bears a marked resemblance to another $6,000,000 Trudeau just gave to a U.S. industrial giant, IBM. Of course he has trouble finding the money to give postal workers a decent wage.

A hint of Trudeau's logic came out in his trip to Asia, when he stated that U.S. imperialism is preferable to independent socialism.

The U.S. government is making its contribution to the Americanization of Canadian education. Unlike the Canadian government, however, they are saving money in the process.

Simply by withdrawing money from education, the American government was able to create a huge surplus of professors. Like surplus capital, they naturally looked to Canada first.

Nixon and Trudeau may know what they are doing, but a very insignificant proportion of U.S. professors in Canada see themselves as imperialist.

One reason is that the American theories they have been taught and are bringing to Canada don't recognize nasty things like imperialism.

Americans come to OISE for many reasons other than the job market back home and the money. One important reason is that Toronto is a very pleasant place to live, compared with the tension of American cities and campuses.

A large number see themselves performing what amounts to a "civilizing mission," bringing the latest American developments in the social sciences to an academically backward country. Others perceive greater opportunities to test their ideas.

The appeal to Americans working on their Ph.D.'s is however, particularly strong. They face a severe job shortage at home. At OISE they receive more than they would probably get if Harvard hired them, plus the tax relief.

They can work on their degree with extra financial assistance from OISE, with rare interruptions for teaching the standard three hours per week. Most often, they don't feel much pressure to spend time learning about Ontario education. Two years later, with debts paid off and degree in hand, plus a couple of articles in "good" (American) journals, they are ready to go back home and face a tight job market from a strong position.

OISE is an ideal way-station while waiting for the big break.

PETITION

Whereas today a minority of Arts & Science professors in Canadian universities are Canadian citizens;

Whereas a large and growing proportion are from the U.S. and propagate its imperialist ideology, science and culture;

Whereas Canadian studies are virtually non-existent in Canadian universities;

Whereas it is increasingly difficult for Canadian university graduates to find employment;

Whereas the graduates of our institutions of higher learning play a major role in shaping the nation's thinking — in the schools, the press, and the whole of our cultural life;

Whereas the Canadian people suffer from a colonial mentality which parallels the colonial nature of our economy and our labour movement;

Therefore be it resolved that: 1. the federal and provincial governments, according to their various jurisdictions, pass legislation establishing a quota.

(a) Limiting the number of foreign nationals in any department of a university, college, or other institution of higher learning, to 15 per cent of the total staff; and

(b) Providing that not more than one-quarter of this 15 per cent may come from any one foreign country; and

(c) Barring any foreign national from assuming the rank or duties of department chairman, or any position higher in rank to that.

2. That further means be taken so that the content of studies take proper account of Canada's land, its peoples, their history, their culture, their means of livelihood and their relations with other peoples of the world.

NAME	ADDRESS

What can you do?

1) PETITION!

Sign the petition form below right now.

Circulate it among your friends.

Send in the completed form and ask for more so you can get more signatures.

Remember that the demands in this petition already have the backing of, among others, the Council of Canadian Unions.

Petitions should be sent to and requested from:

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES CAMPAIGN,
c/o P.O. Box 6106,
Terminal 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario.

2) DEMONSTRATE!

Although the OISE building is currently in use, the official opening was to have been later in September. This has now been put off to an as-yet unannounced date in October.

As the opening will be attended by such luminaries as Ontario Premier John Robarts and Education Minister William Davis, it should provide an excellent opportunity to let these gentlemen know what we think of them and their OISE.

Watch the October **New Canada** for complete details.

If you want to be sure not to miss this gala event drop us a line at:

NC PRESS LTD.,
P.O. Box 6106,
Terminal 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario.

3) JOIN!

OISE is just the tip of the imperialist iceberg. Join an organization that will fight U.S. imperialism wherever it rears its ugly head.

Join with your brothers and sisters who are fighting for true independence and socialism for the Canadian people.

Join the organization dedicated to the eradication of U.S. imperialism in Canada.

Join the Canadian Liberation Movement!

Please direct enquiries to:

Canadian Liberation Movement,
P.O. Box 41,
Station 'E',
Toronto 4, Ontario.

Waffle waffles on Canadian unions

University of Toronto professor Melville Watkin's address (Watkins is unofficial leader of the Waffle) urged the development of a labour movement committed to anti-imperialist politics and noted that the Wafflle's biggest waffle was on this question. Watkins continued the waffle, speaking of the "hopeful events at the 'Canadian' Labour Congress convention" and the necessity to "explore what it means to have Canadian workers tied to so-called international — American — unions."

Gil Levine, Canadian Union of Public Employees' research director, stressed that the HELP of labour is essential to the winning of socialism and independence.

"Labour, like industry in Canada, is very much in a colonial status. The ideal goal that we would all like to see is a fully autonomous labour movement directed towards Canadian problems.

"I don't think this kind of autonomy is going to be achieved overnight nor will a slogan aimed at severing connections wth the international (sic) labour movement get very much support from members of international unions at the present time. The slogan we have put forward is for more and more national autonomy within the international unions . . ."

Levine attacked the 'contracting out' method of union affiliation to the NDP (a union or a local votes to affiliate and individual workers can opt out if they go to the trouble and embarrassment of doing so) because it had led to a mechanical relationship between the quarter million affiliated unionists and the NDP.

He read a Waffle statement that "we have mere affiliation between bureaucracies, the top leadership of union locals joined in some mysterious and intricate way to the top leadership of the NDP leaving most of the members of both organizations out in the cold." Workers support the NDP with a checkoff but they don't work for it and don't vote for it. Ways must be found to get workers involved in the Waffle and in the NDP.

Thus Levine handled two crucial questions: independence for Canadian labour and its relationship to "the workers' party," in ways dangerous neither to the hold of U.S. unionism in Canada nor to the NDP as it now is.

Most U.S. unions cannot long oppose 'home rule' for their employees in Canada. Agitation for autonomy by the Levines merely increases the bargaining position of these local hacks. Ask Joe Greene who has been making "nationalistic" speeches to U.S. oil men.

Involving more of the rank-and-file on a rank-and-file level in the NDP is fine with David Lewis as long as they don't upset the "responsible" image of the NDP he has so carefully nurtured.

No one who advocates "Canadian unions for Canadian Workers" believes we will sever our connections immediately and set up an independent (not autonomous) labour organization overnight. Canadian unions have been won only after long years of bitter struggle, as the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada and others have shown.

The struggle for on independent and socialist Canada will take many years, and so will the struggle for its prerequisites: a new labour movement and the political organizations of workers capable of leading the struggle.

A CLM member answered Levine by pointing out that American unions are not in the least international. The AFL-CIO has even withdrawn from its own creation (now exposed as a CIA front), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), on the grounds that it is soft on communism. The only members of its "internationals" other than Canadians are from Puerto Rico! The ICFTU boasts such members as the trade union puppets of the Thieu clique in Saigon.

Canadian workers can only have progressive and meaningful international ties, she said, by withdrawing from the AFL-CIO and establishing relations, based on principles of equality, with progressive workers all over the world.

She added that if the Waffle wants to be part of a militant, anti imperialist labour movement in Canada, it must ally itself with the workers struggling for independent Canadian unions.

This speech was received with wide-spread applause — again demonstrating the deep felt support for Canadian unions among rank-and-file Wafflers.

The Waffle cannot advance the anti-imperialist struggle by refusing to fit its strategy for labour into its framework. It is not enough to speak of a piecemeal struggle for democratic rights within pro-imperialist organizations — the U.S. unions and the NDP. Their power over Canadian workers and the ideology they espouse must be broken.

The NDP was formed as a coaltion between social democrats and U.S. union officials in the early 1960's. To expose these unions and to fight for their demise would attack the NDP's very foundations. This attack would quickly end debate on staying in or getting out!

U.S. transit union runs down TTC electricians' strike

by a CUPE MEMBER

At the end of June, 125 electricians went on strike against the TTC. They went out because, though their contract was up on the 31st of March, the TTC refused to bargain with their small Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) local 2, until after they had settled with the 5000 drivers in the U.S. Amalgamated Transit Union.

The ATU settled June 30 and the TTC still refused to recognize the CUPE local.

The executive of local 2 tried to gain some support from drivers in the ATU. L. E. Moynehan, the president of local 113 of the ATU, promised support to start with; suddenly he changed his mind.

The electricians were out on strike for over six weeks. The men were fighting hard for the right to stay in the Canadian union. There were surprise pickets every morning at different bus depots. The men blocked bus entrance to the terminals; there were a number of arrests for obstruction.

The men wanted to win, to get recognition for their Canadian union, to get parity with construction electricians.

They needed support, but it was not forthcoming. CUPE headquarters in Ottawa gave them little encouragement other than their regular $15-$20 a week strike pay after two weeks. Some CUPE locals like Hydro and the Metro outside workers gave support, but most just made a small financial donation. Moynehan encouraged the drivers to cross electricians picket lines, saying that it was more important to honour their contract with the TTC than to show labour solidarity.

Finally, local 2 settled for the same increase as the ATU. They did not get parity with construction electricians.

Why did this happen? Though CUPE is the largest union in Toronto it has not thrown its weight behind local 2: this is because CUPE like the ATU is affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress. And the CLC is dominated and controlled by the leadership of the big American unions in the AF of L and the CIO. The CLC has refused to move an inch to help the postal workers—it was certainly not prepared to sanction a transit strike which the ATU leadership had worked so hard to prevent.

The union leaders were very brave in calling for a strike vote and going out—but this was due to the militancy of the men. The leadership became very discouraged because o fthe lack of help from CUPE but much of this was brought on by themselves — when it was clear that CUPE was not going to offer them any major support, they should have gone to other unions, to sympathetic busdrivers in the ATU and the general public. The leadership, led by Art Fleming the local president, refused to do this—and when CLM suggested a campaign of public education and involvement they said "no." Fleming said that the public did not care about workers, that they only care about getting to work on time in the morning. This is not true. Many workers, now in Amercian unions or working for U.S. companies, are faced with lay-offs and unemployment, and see that they are being screwed by American Imperialism.

The people who take public transportation to work are concerned: they only need to be informed about what is going on. But Art Fleming, who cannot see his local's struggle as anything but a narrow trade union struggle; could not believe that the public would fight for anything political outside their narrow self-interest.

However, the electricians in that local realised that the struggle for the survival of their Canadian union, in the face of a giant American imperialist union that was trying to break it, was part of the struggle against the American takeover of Canada.

That's why the men welcomed members of CLM who went and who brought with them on their picket lines every day copies of **New Canada.** The local president did not give us a very warm welcome and tried to keep us from finding out where the mass pickets were in the mornings. The men however, did keep us informed about the location of these pickets and they invited us to speak at two union meetings . . . both times the local leadership found excuses to keep us from speaking.

Another avenue the leadership refused to explore was to contact militant ATU members to help agitate for support. Many of the busdrivers were disappointed with their contract, but told CLM members they signed because the leadership pressured them.

What is to be done? Members of local 2 must start working right away to prepare for the time in two years when their contract will come up. They must build an anti-imperialist caucus within their local and within the ATU and agitate for a strike 1972, which will unite all the workers in one big revitalised union at the TTC.

Pulp and paper workers strike

VANCOUVER — As 4,000 members of the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada enter the sixth week of their strike and begin negotiations with the B.C. pulp industry, the American Pulp Sulphite union is trying to break the back of the strike by signing a quick three-year agreement with management.

The Canadian union is fighting hard for a one-year contract that will give workers a 75 cents-an-hour increase, a built-in cost-of-living escalation clause, an additional raise to bring mechanics in line with those in the construction industry, jurisdictional rights over maintenance, a union-controlled welfare plan, a non-discrimination clause and pollution control.

Despite the fact that all the contracts in the industry came up at the same time, the Canadian union was the only one with the guts to strike. The "International" Woodworkers of America whose contract came up on June 15 is still meeting wth government mediators despite the desire of many of its 27,000 members to strike.

The Pulp Sulphite and Paper Workers' Unions whose contracts expired on June 30 have been playing management's game all along. In fact, E. P. O'Neil, the Pulp Sulphite Canadian head (appointed in the U.S.) and self-confessed RCMP agent, could be seen walking into the MacMillan Bloedel Building on Vancouver's Georgia St. arm in arm with Bennett's Minister of Labour—just a week prior to his sell-out settlement.

O'Neil has a few other tricks up his sleeve — like the dollar a month club in those PPWC locals that broke away from Pulp Sulphite. If you're lucky enough to be in one, you just pay the American union a dollar a month and when the PPWC goes on strike, collect $28 a week. The club has about two members! The Canadian union members know that $28 a week strike pay never made or broke a strike. Right now, they have organized co-operative stores in Gold River, Nanaimo and Crofton to help themselves in fighting the battle.

The fact is that the sacrifices made by the workers in a militant, rank and file-controlled Canadian union will create gains not only for their own members but for the 35,000 B.C. wood and pulp workers who are locked into the dictatorial, pro-imperialist American unions.

The CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT sees as its task the struggle for an independent socialist Canada: to unite all those classes, strata, national groups and patriotic personalities who can be united to fight U.S. imperialism.

The CLM welcomes your interest: just fill in the form below and mail to:

Canadian Liberation Movement,
Box 41, Station 'E', Toronto 4, Ontario.

—Please send more information about the CLM.

— Where do I join?

—I want the CLM sticker "Continentalism is Treason".
50 for $1 (Enquire about quantity discounts)

—Here is a donation of $ to help you with your work.

..............CLM "Independence/ Socialism" buttons.
35 cents each, for
..............''Stop the U.S. takeover'' bumperstickers.
35 cents each, for
..............CLM 'American Empire Inc.' posters, two kinds:
1) the conscious agent of U.S. imperialism and
2) Trudeau as conscious agent.
$1.00 each, 2/ $1.50 (quantity discounts)

NAME (Please print)____________________
TEL.____________________________
ADDRESS_________________________
CITY____________________________

Waffle still lacks an anti-imperialist strategy

Is the Waffle group in the NDP a principled anti-imperialist organization or another left-wing cover for David Lewis and the AFL-CIO? This basic question was again left unresolved by their August 3-5 national conference in Toronto.

The Waffle began with a Manifesto, calling for an independent and socialist Canada, in 1969. Grass roots support for it grew until it was endorsed by one-third of the delegates at the NDP policy convention in Winnipeg last fall. Opposition was led by NDP Deputy House Leader, David Lewis, and, in a block, by U.S. union delegates.

Meanwhile, the Waffle has tried to be BOTH a "left caucus" capable of reforming the NDP AND a means of achieving its original aims: independence and socialism. It has members in all provinces and relatively strong groups in Saskatchewan, B.C., and Ontario.

Cy Gonick, Manitoba MPP and editor of **Canadian Dimension**, advised Wafflers to fill the power vacuum surrounding the Lewis machine and "capture the NDP." While he spoke of rejecting social democracy (welfare state socialism), he warned Wafflers of "grandiose apocalyptic visions" — revolution.

Brett Smiley, a Waffler from B.C., urged the formation of a tough organization which, by presenting a revolutionary socialist alternative to social democracy, could lead sincere socialists out of the NDP and into a new workers party.

He noted that the Canadian people were moving fast, especially on U.S. domination, and urged Wafflers to be ready to act quickly and determinedly if the chance was not to be lost.

However, there was little concrete debate: Wafflers seemed to fear facing serious organizational and political questions head on.

There was even a lack of agreement on the Waffle's stated aims: independence and socialism. The first day was largely spent on the tired debate on the merits of fighting capitalism OR independence, led, of course, by the Trotskyites who have opposed anti-imperialist movements all over the world.

Since its inception the Waffle has attracted a grab-bag of disaffected NDPers, including the inevitable Trotskyites, interested in every conceivable 'left' issue.

Difficulties were compounded by mistaken notions of democracy and organization. While the intent to build from grass-roots is correct as is the realization that it is futile to try to out-backroom David Lewis, it is wrong to opt for no organization at all. Discussion touched on the "editorial policy of the Waffle newsletter," which has been hitherto ad hoc, but the convention could not decide on a formula for a nationally representative editorial board.

Further, the ultra-democrats, led by the Trots and various Toronto Waffle hangers-on, who, with the Toronto Waffle, were a majority, defeated a resolution strongly supported by Wafflers in every other organization, to limit some sessions to members of the NDP and the Waffle, because it would be "undemocratic."

In any event, the Trots got what they wanted—failure to set up a workable organization and failure to come much closer to a consistent anti-imperialist position.

LAKEHEAD REPORT

Lakehead U. fires professor on U.S. orders

Acting under orders from the U.S., Lakehead Univercity is again trying to fire a pro-working class professor, Victor Wightman. Last February, the university administration had tried to fire Wightman but a highly successful student strike stopped them.

Speaking on a local television programme last November, Prof. Wightman exposed the lie that company towns are good places to live. Among the towns he mentioned was Terrace Bay, a pulp & paper town lying about 150 miles east of the Lakehead on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Terrace Bay is owned by the Kimberley-Clark Pulp & Paper Co.—the big U.S.-owned facial and toilet tissue monopoly (they make Kleenex and Delsey brands). As "a good corporate citizen of Canada, Kimberley-Clark has contributed money to Lakehead University.

An important official of the company, who had seen the show, complained in writing to a local newspaper in December. "**Knowledgeable** sociologists," he whined, don't use the term "company town" any more; the correct term, he explained, is "single-industry town."

After this highly gratifying lesson in sociology, the company decided to add one in political economy. A letter was sent **from Kimberley-Clark headquarters in Wisconsin, USA,** to the President of Lakehead University, suggesting that Prof. Wightman ought not to be allowed to continue in his position.

Meanwhile back at the university, the unsuspecting professor was handed his notice. Unprotected by tenure (that is, they did not have to justify firing him) he was expected to leave quietly. But these toadys of U.S. imperialism underestimated him. And they underestimated the strength of the anti-imperialist feelings among the people of the Lakehead.

Wightman confounded his tormentors by publicly exposing the nonsense they dished out to "explain" his firing. At first, the Dean of the College of Arts claimed that Wightman had only been hired as a temporary replacement for a professor who was returning from leave.

Under public pressure, however, he admitted this was a lie. He then discovered that Wightman was **really** being fired for "academic reasons." For example, Wightman, he pointed out, has no degree in sociology—it's in linguistics. Strange to say, Wightman teaches **linguistic** sociology.

The students were so provoked by this obvious double-talk that they organized a wide-spread boycott of classes, picketing with signs reading "NO MORE BULLSHIT." The Lakehead Labour Council supported this just struggle. Many progressive citizens joined in.

The university backed off: they agreed to arbitration. This in itself was an important victory for non-tenured teachers everywhere, who enjoy no right of appeal from arbitrary decisions.

University authorities then found out that one of their own rules prevented them from firing Wightman then, and the arbitration was dropped and Wightman retained.

Suddenly, in June, after the students had left for the summer, they again fired Vic Wightman—this time generously giving him one year's notice. This wretched attempt to fire Vic Wightman in the dark of the night, as it were, shows just how terrified of the people these reactionaries are.

The case has now become an important test. The right of Canadians to freedom of speech is on trial.

The issue comes down to this: are Canadian universities to be solely and simply temples for the worship of U.S. imperialism, run by and for the benefit of the giant U.S. monopolies that currently steal **five billion dollars a year** from us? Or will they serve the Canadian people — the workers, farmers, petit bourgeois, working intellectuals whose toil pays the bill for these institutions?

Who does Lakehead University serve: U.S. imperialism or the Canadian people?

We will be hearing more from this battlefront as the students, faculty and workers of the Lakehead, under the leadership of the Canadian Liberation Movement, continue their struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialist takeover of our land and to save the job of Professor Victor Wightman.

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OPEIU workers get sell-out contract

by an OPEIU MEMBER

THUNDER BAY—On July 13, the Lakehead University members of local 81 of the Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) held a meeting to vote on their second contract.

The two-year contract provided for a lousy 15 per cent increase (nine per cent the first year and six the second). This means that Lakehead workers will be paid fabulous wages ranging from $1.78 an hour for a Class 1 probationary worker to $2.31 an hour for the highest classification after four years on the job. Those in the first classification include mail clerks, clerk 1, payroll clerks and library clerks.

Further, management and the union mis-leadership deliberately moved the expiry date of the contract so that university workers would not be able to strike during the academic year—when student support is readily available. The old contract expired at the beginning of September, 1970, but the new contract will expire at the end of June in 1972.

Prior to the July 13 meeting at which we were supposed to vote for this contract, one of the union members requested a copy of the constitution. This the chairman of the negotiating committee told him was a plot to "bust the union." This member finally did get a copy of the constitution but it soon became apparent that the majority of union members do not receive this basic item as a matter of course.

There were 22 voting members at the meeting plus the president of the local, the chairman and the representative for the local, yet there were only enough contracts for half of those present. It was originally intended that there only be "3 or 4" copies of the proposed contract available but the protests of members forced the leadership to supply some more.

When one member protested that a single evening was not adequate time to fully understand the terminology and implications of a 32-page contract that would determine our working conditions and salaries for the next two years, the local president told us:

1. One evening was adequate because the contract was perfectly clear. 2. Anyone who didn't understand the contract now never would. 3. The university's job evaluation program (that would result in a pay increase for certain categories) was part and parcel of the contract and if we did not hurry up and make up our minds the whole thing could be snatched from under our noses.

In this way, union members were threatened and intimidated into voting for a rotten sell-out contract. It is still not clear whether the results of the job evaluation programme are subject to the approval of the membership. This matter will be brought up by the members at the next union meeting.

The conniving of the OPEIU leadership to push through a rotten contract is characteristic of this American union. This union happens also to be the darling of our Canadian social democrats.

Because they operate like businesses, persons who work for organisations like the NDP and the CLC-affiliated unions require a union to protect them from their bosses.

It is into the do-nothing OPEIU that the NDP organises its office staff and that the CLC-affiliated unions organise their office workers. It may surprise people to learn that even CUPE, which specialises in organising office workers, organises its office workers into the OPEIU.

The philosophy of many American unions and CLC-affiliates like CUPE is that of business unionism—and like a business, these trade unons prefer their employees to be in a company union. That's the OPEIU: the social democrats' company union.

What is the Council of Canadian Unions?

The Council of Canadian Unions is a new labour centre for Canadian workers and Canadian unions who have decided to join the struggle for a new labour movement. Unlike the U.S.-union-dominated CLC, all of its affiliates are independent Canadian unions.

The CCU held its first convention in 1969 in Sudbury, Ontario. It adopted a constitution and passed a number of resolutions relevant to the development of Canadian unions and the curbing of U.S. imperialist control of our economy and our culture.

The current list of affiliated unions includes:

Bricklayers, Masons Independent Union of Canada
Brotherhood of Railway Running Trades
Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical & Allied Workers
Canadian Electrical Workers (affiliated to CAIMAW)
Canadian Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union
Canadian Textile & Chemical Union
Canadian Union of Construction Workers
Pulp & Paper Workers of Canada (almost all locals affiliated on local basis)

The CCU has introduced something new to the structure of a labour centre: the labour club. A labour club consists of a group of workers who cannot for one reason or another affiliate as a union to the CCU. A labour club is given full privileges within the CCU, except that its members may not be elected to executive positions. For example, the Canadian Liberation Movement Labour Club is affiliated to the CCU.

In his keynote address to the founding convention, Secretary-Treasurer R.K. Rowley described the Council's objective as the formation of one national Canadian Labour movement, and gave the following reasons:

"Firstly, because this is Canada. That is enough for me.

"Secondly, because, as a smaller population, Canadians in an American union can always be outvoted.

"Thirdly, because, to establish a policy to protect the interests of Canadian workers, we must not be hobbled by foreign control.

"Fourthly, to hold responsible government of our unions, we must be able to raise our own taxes and spend them as we see fit.

"Fifthly, to establish a just labour policy for Canada, a policy to meet the needs and desires of the overwhelming majority of our population, we must be free of foreign control.

"Labour in Canada cannot long continue to bewail the increasing control of our economy by foreign capital and at the same time turn a blind eye to the foreign control of our organisations.

"Sixthly, then, the independence of Canada demands an independent Canadian labour movement.

He saw the most pressing tasks of the Council as uniting all existing bona fide independent Canadian unions under the roof of the Council of Canadian Unions and building up the organisational strength of the CCU.

To this end, he called on all of the delegates to the convention to be its organisers. Further, he called for principled unity with other groups interested in serving the Canadian people.

"The crying need is here now. Not only trade unionists, but students, intellectual workers, many adult groups, are looking for a new movement. A movement free of domination by Big Capital, foreign or domestic, a movement firmly tied to those who work by hand or brain.

"Have we the courage and vision to build a new labour movement for Canada? Can we bring together all those desparate elements — workers, students, teachers, scientists — to build a powerful force for progress?

"This, it seems to me, is the challenge before us.

The 1970 Winnipeg convention of the CCU (see July **New Canada**) was also an historic one — it marked large gains in the number of workers affiliated (now 25,000), great progress in political development (see the resolutions below) as well as a considerably higher degree of unity.

In future issues of **New Canada**, we will examine in more detail the history of the CCU, the history of its member unions as well as political analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the organisation.

The Canadian people are moving forward. And nothing can stop us.

Resolutions from the historic CCU convention

ANTI-POLLUTION

..The costs of all anti-pollution measures be charged against the industries concerned as a necessary part of the costs of production.

SUPPORTING MONTREAL POSTAL DRIVERS

...Condemning the Kierans-led government action against the postal truck drivers in Montreal and demands that all the men involved be fully reistated with back pay, and further that their local union be fully recognized as the legitimate bargaining agent.

SUPPORTING THE FARMERS UNION

...This Convention goes on record as supporting the Farmers Union in their struggle to maintain the Canadian farms, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we urge the closest unity be forged between organized farmer in their mutual interests and in the interests of Canada.

OPPOSE CONTINENTALISM

Whereas: Canada's natural resources are her people's most priceless heritage, and,

Whereas: It is the duty of every Canadian, but heritage in the interests of the people of Canada, especially governments in Canada to protect that and,

Whereas: Industry and Finance in the U.S.A. are increasingly pressing for control of Canadian natural resources for use in U.S. industry in the name of "continentalism," and,

Whereas: Canada's natural resources must only be exploited in an orderly, planned fashion under the control of Canadians who put Canada first,

Therefore we the undersigned call on the Canadian government to oppose the concept of "continentalism," and see to it that Canadian water, oil, natural gas, timber and ores are under the control and management of Canadians in the interests of Canada.

FOR GOVERNMENT AUTO INSURANCE

...Ask the Provincial Governments to introduce Government automobile insurance.

REMOVE ABORTION RESTRICTIONS

...That the Government remove all restrictions from the Criminal Code to the performance of the act of abortion by qualified medical practitioners.

PUBLIC PRICE REVIEW BOARD

...The Government be asked to enact legislation requiring companies, professions, services, to appear before a public board to negotiate any increases in prices or fees.

SUPPORT THE DEMANDS OF WORKING WOMEN

Resolved: that this Union actively support the demands of working women for fair and equal treatment, particularly in the following matters:

a) **Equal Pay for Equal Work**

That the Government of Ontario be urged to put teeth into the Employment Standards Act and its administration, so that employers will no longer be able to pay lower wages for what is essentially equal work; and

b) That this Union work to abolish differentiation by sex in wage schedules and ensure that there be a single rate of pay for each job classification or type of work; such rate to be established on the male standard;

c) **Day Care Nurseries**

That this union join forces in each community with those who will work towards getting day-care nurseries, with subsidies from public funds applicable to the children of working mothers as well as others;

d) **Tax Exemptions**

That the Federal Government be urged to implement proposed tax exemptions for working women, as outlined in the White Paper, as one small step towards fairer treatment.

e) **Ont. Equal Employment Opportunity Act**

That this Union inform the Ontario Minister of Labour of its support for the proposed Women's Equal Employment Opportunity Act, which prohibits discrimination in job recruitment, hiring, training, promotion and dismissal.

SUPPORTS CANADIAN UNION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Full support be given to the Canadian Union of Construction Workers in its battle for recognition before the Ontario Labour Relations Board, and urges delegates to protest the harrassment and delays before the Board.

EXTEND MEDICARE

Resolved, that this Union urge the Government of Ontario to:

1) Cancel Medicare contracts with private insurance carriers and place all administration of Medicare into the hands of Government agencies;

2) Extend Medicare to cover dental, chiropractic, physiotherapic and other care, as well as drugs, serums, vaccines and all requirements of public health; and

3) Cancel premiums for OHSC and OHSIP and finance public health services out of funds provided through general taxation.

CONDEMNS TRUDEAU'S BETRAYAL OF ARCTIC SOVEREIGNTY

Whereas in 1925 the Canadian government claimed all of the waters surrounding the Canadian Arctic islands on the basis of the Sector Principle:

Whereas the Trudeau government's "claim" to a twelve-mile limit for territorial waters and a 100-mile limit for "pollution control" in the Canadian Arctic is a clear, if unspoken, renunciation of our 1925 claim;

Whereas this sell-out of the territories and resources of the Canadian people is even more heinous that the infamous Alaska Panhandle Swindle of 1898-1903;

Therefore,

We the undersigned strongly condemn this act of national betrayal, and all those who were party to it, and especially the Trudeau government as its main perpetrator.

We the undersigned demand that the Canadian government immediately re-affirm our just claim of 1925 and take all steps prescribed by international law to strengthen Canada's claim.

3. This convention calls upon the whole of the Canadian people to join it in

(a) Re-affirming Canada's just claim of 1925; and
(b) Refusing to recognize any renunciation of that claim, be it implicit or explicit.

DEMANDS CANADIANIZATION OF OUR UNIVERSITIES

Whereas today a minority of Arts & Science professors in Canadian universities are Canadian citizens;

Whereas a large and growing proportion are from the U.S. and propagate its imperialist ideoloby, science & culture;

Whereas Canadian studies are virtually nonexistent in Canadian universities;

Whereas it is increasingly difficult for Canadian university graduates to find employment;

Whereas the graduates of our institutions of higher learning play a major role in shaping the nation's thinking—in the schools, the press, and the whole of our cultural life;

Whereas the Canadian people suffer from a colonial mentality which parallels the colonial nature of our economy and our labour movement;

Therefore be it resolved that

1. This convention demands that the federal and provincial governments, according to their various jurisdictions, pass legislation establishing a quota

(a) Limiting the number of foreign nationals in any department of a university, college, or other institution of higher learning, to 15 per cent of the total staff; and
(b) Providing that not more than one-quarter of this 15 per cent may come from any one foreign country; and
(c) Barring and foreign national from assuming the rank or duties of department chairman, or any position higher to rank to that.

2. That further means be taken so that the content of studies take proper account of Canada's land, its peoples, their history, their culture, their means of livelihood and their relations with other peoples of the world.

DENOUNCES WAGE RESTRAINTS & REVALUATION OF DOLLAR

Whereas Canada is presently in an economic crisis resulting directly from U.S. imperialist control of our economy;

Whereas the present Federal government, along with provincial governments is attempting to shift the brunt of the crisis onto the backs of working people while increasing profits;

Whereas the revaluation of the Canadian dollar increases the world price of Canadian exports and thereby decreases jobs in Canada;

Therefore be it resolved that:

1. This convention strongly condemns these and all actions of the Trudeau government against Canadian working people.

2.The Council of Canadian Unions reject all wage restraints as long as U.S. capital and its Canadian allies continue to plunder our country;

3. This convention denounce the revaluation of the Canadian dollar, and all other policies designed to "fight inflation" by increasing the critical level of unemployment in Canada.
of unemployment in Canada.

AIDS NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN

...Endorse the sentiments expressed in support of the Fishermen's Union, and vote a donation of $300 to aid the Nova Scotia strikers,

Canada's traitor class

We must not let them give Canada away

by Leo Johnson

Leo Johnson, New Canada's patriotic personality for this month, is an economics professor at University of Waterloo. This is the speech he delivered to the Council of Canadian Unions convention in Win-nipeg on July 4 this year.

As demand in the U.S. grows, greater and greater amounts of goods must be imported. Canada inevitably has become the focus of America's need and greed:

Percentages represent proportion of total Canadian production exported to the U.S.

Resource	1970	%	1980	%	1990	%
Uranium	2,000 tons	50	4,900 tons	70	9,000 tons	90
Iron Ore	30,000,000 tons	80	60,000,000 tons	90	250,000,000 tons	95
Lead	25,000 tons	55	50,000 tons	70	100,000 tons	90
Mercury	5,000 76-lb flasks	15	10,000 flasks	30	25,000 flasks	90
Copper	155,000 tons	50	300,000 tons	70	600,000 tons	95
Potash	3,000,000 tons	98	4,000,000 tons	—	6,000,000 tons	—
Zinc	160,000 tons	50	250,000 tons	70	400,000 tons	90
Gold	3,000,000 oz	98	4,000,000 oz	—	6,000,000 oz	—
Petroleum	145,000,000 bbls	95	300,000,000 bbls	—	1 billion bbls	—
Natural Gas	1.6 trillion cu ft	98	3 trillion cu ft	—	6 trillion cu ft	—
Water	—		100 billion gal	20	200 billion gal	40

Professor George Grant, in his brilliant little book, **Technology and Empire,** points out a bitter truth which Canadians must be made to face if we are to remain an independent people: today the dominant class in Canada, the businessmen and corporate managers, have become a subversive quisling army engaged in the destruction of Canadian nationhood.

It is not in terms of their birth or citizenship that the Canadian business elite is un-Canadian — most in fact were born and raised in Canada—but it is their outlook which is un-Canadian: their primary concern is to achieve the greatest amount of profit from the operations and management of the corporations which they control.

The problem and source of danger for Canada from this elite is that they have almost unanimously concluded that U.S. capital is and must be dominant in Canada, and that Canadian development is necessarily dependant upon and subordinate to the drive of to integrate the world's economy into American international corporations a single gigantic economic empire.

U.S. GREED FOR OUR RESOURCES

What is it the United States wants from Canada? It is our minerals, our power, our oil and gas, our timber, and above all, our water. Today the United States faces a crisis in raw materials. For a century the Americans have raped and destroyed half a continent. In their greed for profits, conservation was ignored and the environment destroyed, millions of acres devastated by exploitative mining, urban blight and wasteful farming practices.

Pollution and wastage are destroying what little remains of a vast wealth of water and natural resources. Today, the Americans, who make up only six per cent of the world's population, consume, waste and destroy almost half of the world's energy and resources.

It uses half the world's steel, more than half its oil, and 80 per cent of its natural gas. Moreover, the rate of consumption is increasing. By 1980 it is estimated that Americans will consume 80 per cent of the world's energy.

But a crisis is at hand. There are not endless supplies of anything—and already 33 separate minerals are on the U.S. government's critical list. Today the U.S. imports: 30 per cent of its oil, 50 per cent of its lead, 50 per cent of its potash, 55 per cent of its zinc, 75 per cent of its copper, 90 per cent of its gold, 95 per cent of its bauxite, 95 per cent of its manganese, and 95 per cent of its asbestos.

Fred Knelman, writing in a recent issue of Weekend Magazine (June 27, 1970) clearly states the problem facing Canada: "History has witnessed the rise and decline of supreme world powers from ancient Greece to Bril tain of the 19th Century. Each in its own time was a major consumer and producer. But nothing in the past compares to the world's localized affluence in the United States today."

"What was once obtained by war and piracy, a technique not entirely abandoned (South East Asia, Latin America, Greece, etc.) is now obtained by blackmail, barter or investment. There is truly an imperialist principle in resource exploitation, a resource drain to the United States, a resource glutton which consumes and is planning to consume the great proportion of the world's energies and nonrenewable resources."

In Canada the primary means of grabbing off Canadian resources is the corporate take-over — a process which has long since reached a crisis stage.

In 1963, there were 35 takeovers of Canadian firms by foreign corporations, 1964—87, 1965—74, 1966—74, 1967—79, 1968—155, 1969—102.

In all, there are more than 7,000 foreign-owned firms in Canada which own more than $50 billion of Canadian assets. When you consider that the break-up value of Canada is about $200 billion, you can see how far the process has gone.

In 1966 non-residents owned 57.5 per cent of mining, quarrying and oil wells, and 56.4 per cent of manufacturing. Within that 56.4 per cent, however, are some highly significant figures:

	per cent foreign-owned
Wood industries	27.2
Paper and allied industries	40.5
Non-metallic mineral products	46.5
Primary metal industries	56.8
Chemicals & chemical products	84.3
Petroleum and coal products	97.9

In the Canadian north there are some 304 million acres leased out for foreign oil and gas exploration companies—69.1 per cent, an incredible give-away.

The most frightening aspect of current events are two proposals of recent years: the Mid-Canada Corridor and NAWAPA—the North American Water and Power Association.

The Mid-Canada Corridor, simply enough, is a proposal that the federal government spend billions of dollars on a transportation network to enable corporations to cheaply and easily rip out the resources and ship them south. In other words to get Canadians to use **their tax dollars to subsidize the rape of their own resources—just as was done with the C.P.R. a century ago.**

NAWAPA is even more frightening. The U.S. now uses 400 billion gallons of water per year. By 1980 it will use 900 billion gallons. But a special commission set up by Lyndon B. Johnson made it clear that by 1980 all the U.S. water supplies will be polluted. NAWAPA is America's answer.

Instead of living within its means and cleaning up its polluted lakes and rivers, the Americans are proposing to dam up Canadian rivers flowing north, and by building a huge series of canals, take Canada's water south. It will be, without doubt, the biggest resource steal in history.

THE BIG LIE

All this has been and is being done with the most massive and clever propaganda campaign in history. "Resource Rape" is called "Resource Development," the take-over of Canadian resources is called "Continental energy and resources planning and utilization," American corporate takeovers are called "investment" and ripping the minerals out and shipping them south is called "increasing Canadian exports."

The worst part of this "Big Lie" technique is that the takeover of Canada is being managed and engineered by Canadian businessmen, justified and facilitated by Canadian politicians, and financed by Canadian savings and profits created by Canadian workers. What is completely ignored is that the export of raw materials is in reality the export of Canadian jobs — and the destruction of Canada's future.

Resource extraction provides fewer than 100,000 jobs in Canada, but the refining and manufacturing of those some resources creates millions of jobs in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. The ultimate irony is the huge Brinco hydro project in Newfoundland where the electricity will be sent south to smelt Labrador iron ore in Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

The tragedy of it all is that there is no need to sell out Canada's future. Actual foreign cash makes up only a small part — in 1968 less than 15 per cent—of foreign investment in Canada. The remainder of the capital invested represented retained profits (made possible by no capital gains tax), depreciation, depletion allowances and capital funds obtained from Canadian banks, trusts and insurance companies.

A major cause of the drastic credit squeeze of the past few years was the huge amount of borrowing by foreign corporations to finance Canadian takeovers and expansions. Canadian savings were being lent by Canadian banks, etc., to buy out Canada.

ONE SELL-OUT CLASS

In Canada, one class, and one class alone has been the major beneficiary of this sell-out — the Canadian business and managerial elite who were well paid for their work, and who stepped into high paid jobs in the branch plants created by the takeovers.

Where does the government stand in all this? Despite a few belated bleats from Joe Greene, Minister of Energy and Resources, it is apparent that they accept the over-all trend of events. Indeed, the long list of top businessmen who step smoothly from boardroom to cabinet post and back to boardroom reads like a roll call of the Cabinet itself.

Robert Winters provides the ultimate example of the kind of businessman-politician which sets government policy:

1) 1948 Minister of Reconstruction and Supply.

2) 1950-1953 Minister of Resources and Development.

3- 1953-1957 Minister of Public Works. Winters was defeated in 1957.

4) From 1961 Financial Post Directory of Directors*:

President Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada (U.K.); President Preston Mines Limited (U.K.); President Rio Algom Mines Limited (U.K.); President Rio Tinto Dow Limited (U.K.); Vice President and Director Canada Permanent Trust Co.; Director Bathurst Power and Paper Co. Ltd.; Director Crown Life Insurance Co.; Director Ford Motor of Canada Ltd. (U.S.); Director Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada; Director Hudson Bay Insurance Co.; Director Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Director Liverpool Manitoba Insurance Co.; Director Rothmans of Pall Mall, Can. Ltd. (U.K.); Director Triarch Corporation (U.K.).

5) 1966-1968 Minister of Trade and Commerce.

6) From 1969 Financial Post Directory of Directors*:

President Brazilian Light and Power (U.S.); Director Alcan Aluminum Ltd. (U.S.); Director British American Ass. Co.; Director Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Director Caterpillar Tractor Co. (U.S.); Director Crown Life Insurance Co.; Director Crush International Ltd.; Director Canadair Ltd. (U.S.); Director Ford Motor Company of Canada (U.S.); Director International Business Machines (U.S.); Director Western Ass. Co.; Director Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.; Director British Empire Associates Co.

*The ownership of most unmarked companies is not definite.

Education

Chairman, Board of Governors, York University; Member, Board of Regents, Mount Alison University; Life Member, Corp. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mitchell Sharp, C. M. Drury, James Richardson, etc., are examples of the same type. Nor is the record of the Progressive Conservatives any better.

Knelman points out the role of politicians today: "Beginning with the bargaining over our British Columbia water resources (General A. G. McNaughton was our first resource patriot) a cold war in resources began which will increase in intensity in the next few decades.

"These actions include President Nixon's instructions to his state department to examine with Canada a continental energy plan; Prime Minister Trudeau's move to prevent the sale of Dennison Mines Ltd. to the United States' Continental Oil Company, thus preventing foreign control of 90 per cent of Canada's uranium; President Nixon's naked power play in restricting oil imports from Canada "during the period of transition to an alternative United States-Canada energy policy."

Within this framework we can easily understand present political manoevering and manipulation as a simple jockeying for position by political front men for Canadian corporate owners trying to get a better price: NOWHERE IS THERE EVER THE ASSERTION THAT CANADA IS NOT FOR SALE. THE ONLY QUESTION IS THE PRICE.

In other places and other times, men who sold out their country were called traitors. When you consider what is happening to Canada today that hardly seems too harsh a word for businessmen like Steven Roman who was willing to sell Canada's last remaining major Canadian-controlled uranium producer, Dennison Mines, to an American corporation.

United we must be to reject outworn instituions and traitorous leadership, and seek together new goals and new methods of of preserving this great country from the grasp of American corporate capitalism.

You here are doing an important job in creating a truly Canadian Labour Centre, but the time is late, and the need is desperate. The choice and the duty is ours. We must not fail.